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**Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia
and Herzegovina**

Budget for the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

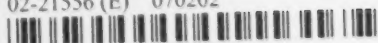
Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1 July to 31 December 2002 and for the liquidation of the Mission from 1 January to 30 June 2003, which amounts to \$78,613,900 gross (\$72,759,200 net), inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind amounting to \$70,000. This amount also provides for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka and the United Nations liaison offices in Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

Of the total budget, some 68 per cent of resources relate to civilian personnel costs. Operational costs account for 23 per cent of the budget, military personnel costs reflect 1 per cent, and staff assessment comprises 7 per cent of the total. Less than 1 per cent of the total resources are related to other programmes.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 3 of the report.



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I. Overview

1. The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) from 1 July to 31 December 2002 and for the liquidation of the Mission from 1 January to 30 June 2003, which amounts to \$78,613,900 gross (\$72,759,200 net), inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind amounting to \$70,000. This amount includes administrative and budgetary support for the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), as well as for the United Nations liaison offices in Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

2. Estimated requirements for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 represent a 43.8 per cent decrease (\$61,456,100) in total gross resources in relation to the apportionment for the current period, from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. The proposed decrease reflects a 29.4 per cent decrease in military personnel costs, a 50.9 per cent decrease in civilian personnel costs, a 13.6 per cent decrease in operational costs, a 54.4 per cent decrease in other programmes and a 30.1 per cent decrease in staff assessment.

Table 1
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2000/01 expenditures	2001/02 apportionment	2002/03 cost estimates ^a	Proposed increase/(decrease) over 2001/02	
				Amount	Percentage
Military personnel	1 754.0	1 385.4	977.9	(407.5)	(29.4)
Civilian personnel	104 747.3	108 605.1	53 236.2	(\$5 368.9)	(50.9)
Operational requirements	21 458.7	21 142.4	18 255.1	(2 887.3)	(13.6)
Other programmes ^b	617.7	482.6	220.0	(262.6)	(54.4)
Staff assessment	8 933.6	8 384.5	5 854.7	(2 529.8)	(30.1)
Gross requirements^c	137 511.3	140 000.0	78 543.9	(61 456.1)	(43.8)
Voluntary contributions	-	104.0	70.0		
Total	137 511.3	140 104.0	78 613.9	(61 490.1)	(43.8)

^a Information on the distribution of resources by standard and mission-specific costs is contained in annex II.B.

^b Excludes personnel.

^c Exclusive of the provision for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

Table 2
Human resources

<i>Military and civilian staff resources</i>	<i>2000/01</i>	<i>2001/02</i>	<i>2002/03^a</i>	<i>Increase/ (decrease) over 2001/02</i>
Military observers	28	28	28	-
Military contingents	-	-	-	-
Military liaison officers	5	5	4	(1)
Civilian police	2 057	1 850	1 600	(250)
International staff	398	363	358	(5)
National officers	15	17	17	-
Local staff	1 438	1 536	1 438	(98)
United Nations Volunteers	-	-	5	5

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

3. The action to be taken by the General Assembly is as follows:

(a) To appropriate the amount of \$78,543,900 gross (\$72,689,200 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2002 and the liquidation of the Mission from 1 January to 30 June 2003;

(b) To assess the amount set out in paragraph 3 (a) above.

II. Political mandate of the Missions

A. United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Security Council resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995)

4. The mandate of UNMIBH is to assist the parties in their obligation to provide a safe and secure environment for all persons in their respective jurisdictions by maintaining civilian law enforcement agencies operating in accordance with internationally recognized standards and with respect for internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Mission consists of an International Police Task Force (IPTF) and a civilian office.

5. The current mandate expires on 21 June 2002 (Security Council resolution 1357 (2001) of 21 June 2001).

B. United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

(Security Council resolution 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992)

6. The mandate of UNMOP is to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula.

7. The current mandate expires on 15 July 2002 (Security Council resolution 1387 (2002) of 15 January 2002).

III. Operational plan and requirements

A. United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

8. The operational requirements of UNMIBH were set out in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1031) and his subsequent reports of 9 December 1996 (S/1996/1017), 14 March 1997 (S/1997/224), 10 December 1997 (S/1997/966), 12 March 1998 (S/1998/227 and Corr.1) and 16 December 1998 (S/1998/1174).

9. In the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 29 November 2001 (S/2001/1132 and Corr.1, para. 36), it was stated that UNMIBH was expected to complete its core mandate by December 2002. The proposed budget therefore provides for the maintenance of the Mission to December 2002 and for its liquidation immediately thereafter.

10. The Mission's concept of operations for the period under review will be based on the execution of its mandate implementation plan for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2002 and its liquidation plan for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2003. The mandate implementation plan comprises six core programmes, including police reform, police restructuring, police and criminal justice cooperation, institution-building and inter-police force cooperation, public awareness, and support for Bosnia and Herzegovina's participation in the United Nations system. Each programme has several specific projects and time frames that upon completion will enable UNMIBH to complete its mandate by December 2002.

11. The current authorized strength of UNMIBH remains at 1,850 police and 5 liaison officers, who are deployed at 7 regional offices and 44 police stations. A detailed breakdown of the IPTF location structure is set out in annex VI.D. It is proposed to reduce the number of police to 1,600 by July 2002 and completely phase out the police by February 2003, and to reduce the number of liaison officers to 4 in July 2002 and to 2 by June 2003.

12. The civilian staff component of UNMIBH has an authorized strength of 1,916 personnel (363 international, 17 national and 1,536 local). It is proposed that the number of civilian staff be decreased to 1,818 in July 2002 (358 international, 17 national, 1,438 local and 5 United Nations Volunteers) and further reduced in a phased manner to 256 personnel (89 international, 162 local and 5 United Nations Volunteers) by June 2003. The breakdown of the Mission's staffing requirements by grade level is shown in section VIII.B below.

B. United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

13. The operational requirements for UNMOP were set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028 and Add.1).

14. UNMOP consists of 28 military observers who maintain a 24-hour presence at the team site on the Ostra peninsula, at Herceg Novi in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) and at the headquarters at Cavtat and the team site at Gruda in Croatia.

15. The civilian component of UNMOP is shown in section VIII.B below. UNMOP has an authorized strength of eight personnel (3 international and 5 local), and it is proposed that the number of civilian posts be maintained at the current level.

C. United Nations liaison office in Belgrade

16. In his report dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/83, para. 24), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to retain liaison offices in Belgrade and Zagreb that would report to United Nations Headquarters. The cost of maintaining the Belgrade liaison office was incorporated in the UNMIBH budget effective 1 July 1998.

17. The United Nations liaison office in Belgrade has an authorized strength of 17 personnel (7 international and 10 local). It is proposed that the number of civilian posts be increased to 25. The breakdown of the staffing requirements by grade level is shown in section VIII.B below.

D. United Nations liaison office in Zagreb

18. The cost of maintaining the United Nations liaison office in Zagreb referred to in the report of the Secretary-General dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/83) was incorporated into the UNMIBH budget as from 16 October 1998.

19. The United Nations liaison office in Zagreb has an authorized strength of 16 personnel (5 international and 11 local). It is proposed that the number of civilian posts be increased to 18. The breakdown of the staffing requirements by grade level is shown in section VIII.B below.

E. United Nations liaison office in Sarajevo

20. A United Nations liaison office in Sarajevo will be established in January 2003 following the completion of the Mission's mandate, by December 2002. In his report, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the need for continued monitoring and assistance to preserve the achievements of UNMIBH following the completion of its mandate, by December 2002 (S/2001/1132, para. 36). Therefore, the United Nations liaison office in Sarajevo will serve to assist in the transition of UNMIBH to a follow-on mission. The office will maintain archives for the regional actors that will assume responsibility for the follow-on mission, monitor and analyse policies and actions of the host Government that will have an impact on United Nations activities in the region and make recommendations accordingly, and maintain close contacts with United Nations agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as with other international organizations. The office will also provide timely and accurate information on United Nations activities to the local and international media and report to United Nations Headquarters in New York.

21. It is proposed that the United Nations liaison office in Sarajevo be supported by 11 personnel (5 international and 6 local).

IV. Contributions made under the status-of-mission agreement

Government	Contribution	Value (United States dollars)	
		1 July 2001 to 31 July 2002	1 July 2002 to 31 July 2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Regional facilities at Banja Luka	184 000	138 000
	Land for police station at Tito Drvar	20 000	15 000
	Nedzarici facilities (UN House)	1 290 000	1 290 000
	Land for containerized offices, transport and engineering workshops, maintenance facilities, storage and fuel depot in Sarajevo	137 000	137 000
	Sarajevo airport helipad	38 000	13 000
Croatia	Offices in Ilica and Zagreb (United Nations liaison office in Zagreb)	82 000	82 000
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Office in Belgrade (United Nations liaison office in Belgrade)	-	180 000

V. Voluntary contributions and trust funds

A. Voluntary contributions

Organization	Contribution	Value (United States dollars)	
		1 June 2001 to 30 June 2002	1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003
Stabilization Force	Waiver of landing fees at Sarajevo airport	104 000	70 000

B. Trust funds

<i>Trust fund</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>
Trust fund for the restoration of essential public services in Sarajevo	
Opening balance as at 30 June 2000	7 130 891
1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	
Income	461 299
Expenditure	(719 294)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2001	6 872 896
Trust fund for the police assistance programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Opening balance as at 30 June 2000	3 152 985
1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	
Income	4 055 739
Expenditure	(1 442 604)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2001	5 766 120

VI. Status of reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments

22. The authorized strength of UNMIBH consists of military observers, military liaison officers and civilian police only. Hence, there are no reimbursements for troop costs.

VII. Contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment

23. No contingent-owned equipment is provided to UNMIBH.

VIII. Staffing requirements

A. Changes in staffing requirements

Category	Number of posts		
	Current staffing	Proposed staffing requirements	Net change
International staff			
Under-Secretary-General	1	1	-
Assistant Secretary-General	-	-	-
D-2	2	2	-
D-1	5	5	-
P-5	14	14	-
P-4	54	54	-
P-3	65	62	(3)
P-2/P-1	6	6	-
Subtotal	147	144	(3)
General Service (Principal level)	3	3	-
General Service (Other level)	68	66	(2)
Subtotal	71	69	(2)
Field Service	142	142	-
Security Service	3	3	-
Subtotal	145	145	-
Total, international staff	363	358	(5)
Local staff	1 536	1 438	(98)
National officers	17	17	-
United Nations Volunteers	-	5	5
Subtotal	1 553	1 460	(93)
Total	1 916	1 818	(98)

24. In view of the expected completion of the Mission's mandate by December 2002, the above table illustrates the highest level of proposed strength, which will be reduced in a phased manner throughout the 12-month period. Information on the phased reduction is provided in annex I.C.

25. The detailed breakdown by office is shown in section B below. Following a review, it was concluded that, for operational reasons, no conversions from General Service to locally recruited staff were possible at this time.

26. Changes to the staffing table approved for the period ending 30 June 2002 include:

(a) Replacement of three P-3 posts in the Personnel, Procurement and Regional Administrative Offices Sections and two General Service posts in the Finance Section by five United Nations Volunteers;

(b) The decrease of 98 local posts in the Office of the Civilian Police Commissioner.

27. In addition, the following redeployments will be effected:

(a) *United Nations liaison office in Belgrade.* In view of the liquidation of the Mission and the stand-alone capacity of the liaison office, the proposed staffing includes eight additional posts (1 Field Service and 7 Local level) for security purposes. The posts include one regional security supervisor, who will be responsible for the safety and security of all civilian personnel and United Nations property in the office, and six Local level security guards. These posts will be redeployed from Administration (Field Service) and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Local level);

(b) *United Nations liaison office in Zagreb.* The proposed staffing for the office includes two additional security posts (Local level) for the reasons mentioned in subparagraph (a) above, which will be redeployed from the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

(c) *United Nations liaison office in Sarajevo.* A liaison office will be established in Sarajevo in January 2003 after the completion of the Mission's mandate. It is proposed that a total of 11 posts (5 international and 6 Local level) be retained following the repatriation of staff in December 2002 and be made available for this office. The head of the office (P-5) will be supported by two political affairs officers (1 P-4 and 1 P-3), one personal assistant (Field Service), one administrative assistant (General Service (Other level)) and six Local level staff (three media analysts/assistants, two administrative clerks and one driver).

B. Current and proposed staffing table

	Professional category and above										General Service and related categories					United Nations	
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Sub- total	Field Service	Prin- cipal level	Other level	Security Service	Sub- total	Local staff	National officers	Total
United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina																	
Substantive																	
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of the United Nations operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina																	
Current	1	-	1	1	6	12	16	-	37	3	1	7	-	11	34	7	89
Proposed	1	-	1	1	6	12	16	-	37	3	1	7	-	11	34	7	89
Office of Civil Affairs																	
Current	-	-	-	1	3	22	25	-	51	-	1	6	-	7	46	-	104
Proposed	-	-	-	1	3	22	25	-	51	-	1	6	-	7	46	-	104
Civilian police																	
Current	-	-	1	-	1	7	3	-	12	-	1	1	-	2	937	7	958
Proposed	-	-	1	-	1	7	3	-	12	-	1	1	-	2	830	7	851
Subtotal, substantive																	
Current	1	-	2	2	10	41	44	-	100	3	3	14	-	20	1 017	14	1 151
Proposed	1	-	2	2	10	41	44	-	100	3	3	14	-	20	910	14	1 044
Administrative																	
Current	-	-	-	1	1	7	9	5	23	25	-	26	3	54	127	-	204
Proposed	-	-	-	1	1	7	7	5	21	25	-	24	3	52	127	-	202
Technical services																	
Current	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	9	50	-	17	-	67	166	3	245
Proposed	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	9	49	-	17	-	66	166	3	246

	Professional category and above										General Service and related categories					United Nations Volunteers			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Sub-total	Field Service	Principal level	Other level	Security level	Sub-total	Local staff	National officers	Total		
Regional services																			
Current	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	6	61	-	8	-	69	200	-	275		
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5	61	-	8	-	69	200	-	275		
Subtotal, administrative																			
Current	-	-	-	1	2	11	18	6	38	136	-	51	-	3	190	493	3 - 724		
Proposed	-	-	-	1	2	11	15	6	35	135	-	49	-	3	187	493	3 5 723		
Total																			
Current	1	-	2	3	12	52	62	6	138	139	3	65	-	3	210	1510	17 - 1875		
Proposed	1	-	2	3	12	52	59	6	135	138	3	63	-	3	207	1403	17 5 1767		
United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka																			
Military Observer Support																			
Current	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	- 8		
Proposed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	- 8		
United Nations liaison office in Belgrade																			
Current	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	2	10	- 17		
Proposed	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	5	1	-	2	-	-	3	17	- 25		
United Nations liaison office in Zagreb																			
Current	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	11	- 16		
Proposed	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	13	- 18		
Grand total (1-4)																			
Current	1	-	2	5	14	54	65	6	147	142	3	68	-	3	216	1536	17 - 1916		
Proposed	1	-	2	5	14	54	62	6	144	142	3	66	-	3	214	1438	17 5 1818		

	Professional category and above										General Service and related categories							United Nations Volunteers
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Sub-total	Field Service	Principal level	Other level	Security Service	Sub-total	Local staff	National officers	Total	
United Nations liaison office in Sarajevo ^a																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	2	6	-	11	

^a Provides for the period from 1 January-30 June 2003 only; posts will be made available for this office from posts that will become vacant due to the phasing out of civilian staff.

IX. Objective-setting

28. In its resolution 55/220 C of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the use of objective-setting by the administrations of peacekeeping missions and that the development and attainment of those objectives are reported on to the General Assembly through the financial performance reports. In this connection, the objectives set by UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 are as follows:

Objective 1: To ensure the efficient and timely collection of all accounts receivable.

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
Effective monitoring and collection of funds owed to UNMIBH.	To have no outstanding accounts receivable for a period beyond 6 months.

External factors: The objectives and expected accomplishments are dependent on debtor cooperation and the quick resolution of possible payment issues.

Objective 2: To ensure efficient and timely processing of all accounts payable.

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
Timely processing of final payments.	To have no outstanding accounts payable for a period beyond 5 months.

External factors: The objectives and expected accomplishments are dependent on the quick resolution of possible payment issues.

Objective 3: To keep unliquidated obligations to a minimum.

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
Effective monitoring and timely processing of obligations.	The value of unliquidated obligations at the end of the financial period.

External factors: The objectives and expected accomplishments are dependent on quick reviews of obligation reports and the subsequent processing of payments.

Objective 4: To ensure a smooth and proper drawdown and subsequent liquidation of UNMIBH.

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
Proper organization of the liquidation team and establishment of the liquidation plan, in conjunction with United Nations Headquarters.	To have a revised organization chart, liquidation plan and asset-disposal plan in place.

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
Securing from United Nations Headquarters the clarifications necessary to carry out an orderly liquidation, in conformity with the United Nations Financial Rules and Regulations.	Establishment of a liquidation guidelines manual.
To ensure that all equipment leaving the Mission is thoroughly verified and certified for the service life remaining and as serviceable for use by other missions.	Delivery of the necessary certificates after testing and verification of all.

External factors: Achieving the objective will depend on clear and timely responses from Headquarters to queries. It will also depend on a safe and secure environment in the region and the readiness of the Government to support the Mission's liquidation efforts (customs clearance, permission to hold auctions, etc.)

Annex I

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

A. Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

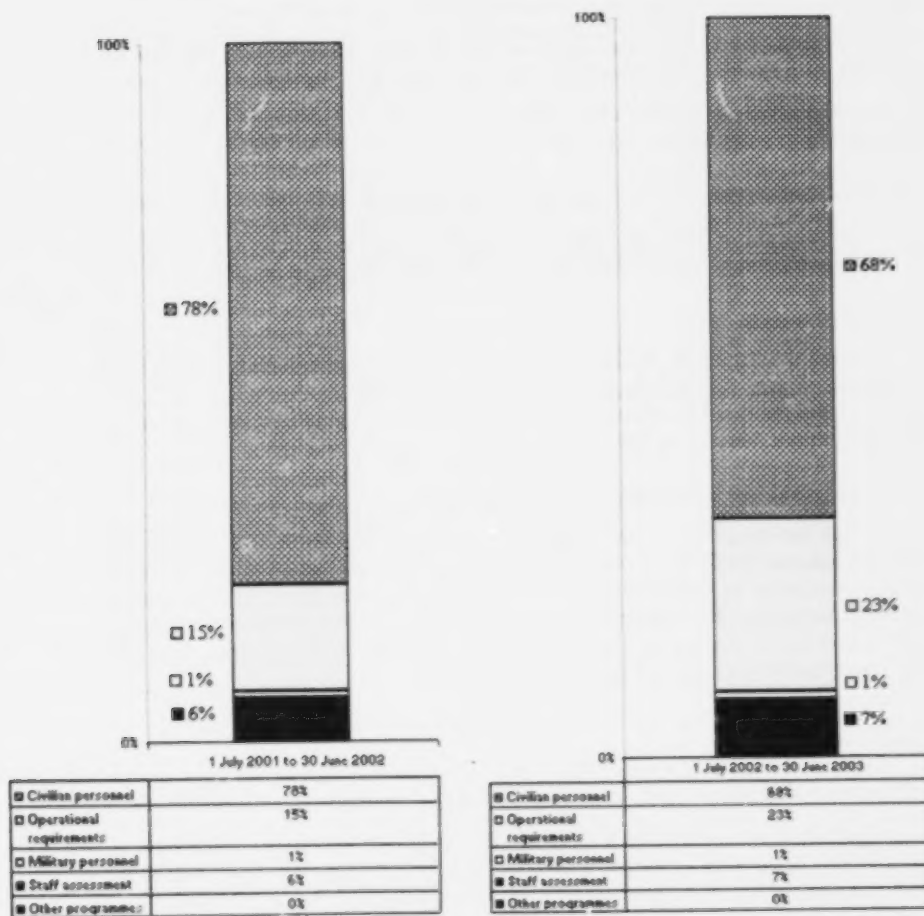
Category of apportionment	1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002	1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003	1 July to 31 Dec. 2002	1 Jan. to 30 June 2003	Non-recurrent estimates
	Expenditures ^a	Apportionment ^b	Estimates	Maintenance	Liquidation	
I. Military personnel						
1. Military observers	954.0	1 025.4	977.9	549.1	428.8	-
2. Military contingents	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other requirements pertaining to military personnel						
(a) Contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Self-sustainment	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Death and disability compensation	800.0	360.0	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, line 3	800.0	360.0	-	-	-	-
Total, category I	1 754.0	1 385.4	977.9	549.1	428.8	-
II. Civilian personnel						
1. Civilian police	52 478.1	54 020.6	18 196.5	17 667.7	528.8	-
2. International and local staff	52 269.2	54 584.5	34 814.7	25 999.2	8 815.5	-
3. United Nations Volunteers	-	-	225.0	112.5	112.5	-
4. Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, category II	104 747.3	108 605.1	53 236.2	43 779.4	9 456.8	-
III. Operational requirements						
1. Premises/accommodation	2 450.4	2 985.4	1 907.1	1 419.0	488.1	374.0
2. Infrastructure repairs	46.7	40.0	40.0	40.0	-	40.0
3. Transport operations	6 383.1	6 330.5	5 937.0	1 925.7	4 011.3	-
4. Air operations	2 538.4	3 023.3	1 325.8	1 157.9	167.9	-
5. Naval operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Communications	4 500.9	4 014.0	4 344.3	1 997.9	2 346.4	-
7. Other equipment	1 755.7	2 098.1	528.3	12.0	516.3	-
8. Supplies and services	3 741.4	2 576.1	1 841.6	1 201.7	639.9	-

Category of apportionment	1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002	1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003	1 July to 31 Dec. 2002	1 Jan. to 30 June 2003	Non-recurrent estimates
	Expenditures ^a	Apportionment ^b	Estimates	Maintenance	Liquidation	
9. Air and surface freight						
(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Commercial freight and cartage	42.1	75.0	2 331.0	115.8	2 215.2	-
Subtotal, line 9	42.1	75.0	2 331.0	115.8	2 215.2	-
Total, category III	21 458.7	21 142.4	18 255.1	7 870.0	10 385.1	414.0
IV. Other programmes						
1. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Public information programmes	261.4	273.9	115.0	115.0	-	-
3. Training programmes	356.3	208.7	105.0	105.0	-	-
4. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, category IV	617.7	482.6	220.0	220.0	-	-
V. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Support account for peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Staff assessment	8 933.6	8 384.5	5 854.7	4 402.3	1 452.4	-
Gross requirements, categories I-VII	137 511.3	140 000.0	78 543.9	56 820.8	21 723.1	414.0
VIII. Income from staff assessment	(8 933.6)	(8 384.5)	(5 854.7)	(4 402.3)	(1 452.4)	-
Net requirements, categories I-VIII	128 577.7	131 615.5	72 689.2	52 418.5	20 270.7	414.0
IX. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	104.0	70.0	52.5	17.5	-
X. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	137 511.3	140 104.0	78 613.9	56 873.3	21 740.6	414.0
<i>Amount</i>						
XI. Other income/adjustments						
Interest income	1 941.0					
Other/miscellaneous income	2 086.0					
Voluntary contributions in cash	-					
Prior period adjustments	-					
Savings on or cancellation of prior period obligations	1 553.0					
Total, category XI	5 580					

^a As contained in annex 1 to the performance report (A/56/698). Excludes \$7,530,382 gross (\$6,372,279 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and \$1,738,493 gross (\$1,047,522 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

^b In accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/268 of 14 June 2001; exclusive of \$4,234,303 gross (\$3,716,018 net) appropriated for the support account for peacekeeping operations and \$442,327 gross (\$397,207 net) appropriated for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

B. Distribution of gross requirements by major cost component^a



Gross requirements: \$140 000 000

Gross requirements: \$78 543 900

^a Other programmes represent less than 1 per cent of total resources. Total may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

C. Supplementary information

1. The proposed budget for the 2002/03 fiscal period takes into account technical adjustments to the cost parameters based on past expenditure patterns, in particular requirements for salaries and common staff costs. The cost estimates for military and civilian personnel are based on phased reductions, as set out below.
2. Provisions for vehicle spare parts as well as some miscellaneous supplies are based on mission-specific parameters, which are lower than standard costs.

Military personnel

Apportionment: \$1,385,400; estimate: \$977,900; variance: (\$407,500)

3. The decrease of \$407,500 under this heading relates to a decrease of \$47,500 for military observers and \$360,000 for death and disability compensation.

Military observers

4. Lower requirements under this heading relate to the phased reduction of UNMIBH military liaison officers from four in July 2002 to two in January 2003. However, the number of military observers serving with UNMOP will remain at 28 throughout the 12-month period.

Death and disability compensation

5. Since the inception of the Mission in January 1996, some \$3.7 million has been obligated in UNMIBH accounts for death and disability compensation. To date, claims amounting to approximately \$1.1 million have been certified for payment, leaving a balance of \$2.6 million for this purpose. It is believed that this amount is sufficient to cover pending and potential claims. Therefore, no provision is made for death and disability compensation in the present budget.

Civilian personnel

Apportionment: \$108,605,100; estimate: \$53,236,200; variance: (\$55,368,900)

6. The decrease of \$55,368,900 under this heading relates to a decrease of \$55,593,900 in civilian police (\$35,824,100) and international and local staff costs (\$19,769,800), offset by an increase of \$225,000 under United Nations Volunteers.

Civilian police

7. Lower requirements under this heading are attributable to the phased reduction of police, as shown in the table below. All civilian police are to be repatriated by 31 January 2003.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of police</i>
1 July-30 September 2002	1 600
1-31 October 2002	600
1-31 December 2002	411
1-31 January 2003	150

International and local staff

8. Lower requirements under this heading relate to the phased drawdown of personnel, as shown in the table below, as well as to lower estimates for international salaries. In the Secretary-General's performance report for the period ending 30 June 2001 (A/56/698, annex II, para. 4), it was indicated that there were unutilized resources under international staff salaries because staff were paid at lower average salaries than were budgeted. For this reason, total cost estimates have been calculated on the basis of mission experience.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of civilian staff</i>		
	<i>International</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Local</i>
1-31 July 2002	342	17	1 403
1-31 August 2002	342	17	1 403
1-30 September 2002	342	17	1 393
1-31 October 2002	342	17	1 186
1-30 November 2002	323	17	856
1-31 December 2002	323	17	736
1-31 January 2003	204	1	358
1-28 February 2003	142	1	288
1-31 March 2003	123	1	243
1-30 April 2003	106	1	169
1-31 May 2003	92	1	152
1-30 June 2003	68	-	121

9. Cost estimates for National officer salaries are lower, based on mission experience. Cost estimates for local staff salaries are higher, however, due to the approval of new salary scales, effective July 2000, and the promotion of staff.

10. Local salaries for staff in Belgrade were calculated based on level 4, step I, of the salary scales applicable in Belgrade and apply to the 17 Local level posts assigned to the United Nations liaison office in Belgrade. Local salaries for staff in Zagreb were calculated based on level 4, step I, of the salary scales applicable in Zagreb and apply to the 13 Local level posts assigned to the United Nations liaison office in Zagreb.

United Nations Volunteers

11. The cost estimates provide for five United Nations Volunteers and have been calculated at the standard cost of \$45,000 per person.

Operational requirements

Apportionment: \$21,142,400; estimate: \$18,255,100; variance: (\$2,887,300)

12. The estimate of \$18,255,100 includes non-recurrent cost requirements in the amount of \$414,000.

13. The decrease of \$2,887,300 under this heading is attributable to a decrease of \$5,473,600 in premises/accommodation (\$1,078,300), transport operations (\$393,500), air operations (\$1,697,500), other equipment (\$1,569,800) and supplies and services (\$734,500), offset by an increase of \$2,586,300 in communications (\$330,300) and in air and surface freight (\$2,256,000).

Premises/accommodation

14. Reduced requirements under this heading are attributable primarily to the proposed liquidation of the Mission upon the completion of its mandate, by December 2002. However, the cost estimate provides for the rental of the regional headquarters in Tuzla for 12 months. The regional headquarters in Mostar, Banja Luka and Sarajevo, as well as the regional offices in Bihac, Doboj and Brcko, will remain operational until March 2003. The 30 IPTF stations will remain operational until 31 October 2002 to meet election requirements. The closure and restoration of the IPTF stations will commence thereafter, at the rate of 15 stations per month, and will be completed by 31 December 2002. Repeater sites will be operational until 31 January 2003.

15. The increase in the non-recurrent provision for alteration and renovation of premises, as detailed in annex II.C, is attributable to the refurbishment of buildings before closure and handover to avoid claims.

Transport operations

16. Lower requirements under this heading are attributable to the proposed liquidation of the Mission upon the completion of its mandate. For this reason, no provision is made for the purchase of vehicles or workshop equipment.

17. The provision under this heading includes \$3,715,234 for the refurbishment of vehicles that will be shipped to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi. The cost of refurbishment has been calculated at 30 per cent of the residual value of the vehicles.

Air operations

18. Reduced requirements under this heading relate to the rental of one medium-utility helicopter until October 2002 and one medium fixed-wing transport aircraft until February 2003. The medium-utility helicopter will provide regional air transport and logistical support to IPTF during the elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the services of the fixed-wing aircraft will be used for the relocation of assets in the Mission area as well as to transport equipment to Brindisi or other destinations.

Communications

19. Requirements for the liquidation period include \$1,112,196 for the refurbishment of equipment that will be shipped to Brindisi. The cost of refurbishment is based on 30 per cent of the residual value of the equipment.

Other equipment

20. Reduced requirements under this heading are largely attributable to the liquidation of the Mission. The provision under this heading includes \$504,300 for the refurbishment of engineering and other equipment that will be sent to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi. The cost of refurbishment has been calculated at 30 per cent of the residual value of the equipment.

Supplies and services

21. Lower requirements under this heading are attributable to the liquidation of the Mission. This decrease is offset, however, by the increase in requirements of \$156,200 for claims and adjustments. In view of the liquidation of the Mission and the numerous premises and facilities UNMIBH was using over a considerable period of time, a provision of \$200,000 has been provided for possible claims.

Air and surface freight

22. Higher requirements for air and surface freight relate to the shipment of assets to the United Nations Logistics Base upon completion of the Mission.

Other programmes

Apportionment: \$482,600; estimate: \$220,000; variance: (\$262,600)

23. The decrease of \$262,600 under this heading relates to a decrease of \$158,900 under public information programmes and \$103,700 under training programmes.

Public information programmes

24. Requirements under this heading relate to the provision of requirements for materials and supplies for video and print production. Cost estimates also include requirements for contractual services for the cost of radio and television airtime for the regional transmission of UNMIBH radio and television programming.

Training programmes

25. Requirements under this heading provide for consultants and supplies for the continuation of the UNMIBH external in-house training programmes (see table below), as well as participation in technical and managerial training organized at the Logistics Base and other locations.

Type of training	Cost estimates	Number to be trained	Venue
Electronic data processing	20 000	40	UNLB/UNMIBH
Communications	15 000	8	UNLB
Transport	5 000	3	UNLB
Finance/budget	10 000	22	UNLB/UNMIBH
Personnel	20 000	80	UNMIBH
Security	5 000	2	New York
Movement and control	15 000	5	Geneva/United Kingdom
Air safety	5 000	1	United States
Supplies	10 000	-	-
Total	105 000		

Staff assessment

Apportionment: \$8,384,500; estimate: \$5,854,700; variance: (\$2,529,800)

26. The amount budgeted under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Rules and Regulations. The decrease in budgetary requirements is attributable to the proposed phasing out of staff due to the liquidation of the Mission. In addition, cost estimates have been calculated on the basis of mission experience.

Income from staff assessment

Apportionment: (\$8,384,500); estimate: (\$5,854,700); variance: \$2,529,800

27. The staff assessment requirements provided for under category VII have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNMIBH budget.

Annex II

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003: analysis

A. Standard and mission-specific costs

Description	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars)						Explanation
	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	
Maintenance of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2002							
1. Mission subsistence allowance							
(a) First 30 days	95		*	95			Rates effective May 1998
(b) After 30 days	75		*	75			Rates effective May 1999
(c) Within-mission travel allowance							
Military observers	1 640		*		1 640		No provisions required
Civilian police	16 400				-		
2. Travel							
Military observers	1 150		*		1 400		Increase in average cost reflects mission experience
Civilian police	1 000		*		1 000		
3. Military personnel							
Military observers	28	28					Repatriation of 1 liaison officer due to liquidation
Military liaison officers	5	4					
4. Clothing and personal equipment allowance							
Military observers	200		200			200	
Civilian police	200		200			200	
5. Death and disability compensation	40 000		40 000				No provision required
6. Civilian personnel							
Civilian police	1 850	1 168					
International staff	327	352					
National officers	15	17					
Local staff	1 421	1 198					
United Nations Volunteers	-	5					
7. Local staff							
Sarajevo							
Net salary	937		*		1 066		Salary scales effective 1 May 2001. Estimates are based on salary applicable to GSL-4 rather than GSL-3. Increase is based on mission experience.
Common staff costs	211		*		240		
Staff assessment	219		*		242		

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars)			Annual	Explanation
			Standard cost	Unit or daily	Monthly		
Zagreb							
Net salary	955		*		1 074		Salary scales effective 1 July 2000. Estimates are based on salary applicable to GSL-4 rather than GSL-3. Increase is based on mission experience.
Common staff costs	215		*		242		
Staff assessment	230		*		265		
Belgrade							
Net salary	936		*		1 060		Salary scales effective 1 July 2000. Estimates are based on salary applicable to GSL-4 rather than GSL-3. Increase is based on mission experience.
Common staff costs	211		*		239		
Staff assessment	223		*		253		
8. National officers							
Net salary	1 864		*		1 683		Decrease in requirements reflects mission experience
Common staff costs	399		*		360		Idem
Staff assessment	530		*		483		Idem
9. United Nations Volunteers	-	5	45 000			45 000	
10. Overtime	161 023		*			93 424	Representing 1% of local staff salaries
11. Other travel							
To/from New York	98 400		*			49 200	Decrease in requirements due to liquidation of Mission
Travel of local staff	96 000		*			38 400	Idem
Liaison offices travel	15 000		*			15 000	
Travel of senior staff to meetings and conferences	110 000		*			50 000	Decrease in requirements due to liquidation of Mission
Office of Internal Oversight Services	15 600		*			15 000	
Within-mission travel	50 000		*			30 000	Decrease in requirements due to liquidation of Mission
12. Rental of premises							
Regional headquarters	36 327		*		37 875		Based on current contract
Transmission stations	800		*		400		
UNMOP headquarters	2 685		*		2 775		Based on current contract
Belgrade liaison office	3 563		*		970		Rental of conference room, garage, container, etc.
Zagreb liaison office			*		900		Rental of storage for communications equipment
Civilian police stations and regional offices	52 830		*		31 100		Decrease reflects closure of IPTF stations
Special Representative of the Secretary-General's residence			*		3 000		Housing provided by UNMIBH effective July 2001

Description	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars)						Explanation
	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	
13. Maintenance supplies	215 446					20 000	Decrease in requirements due to anticipated closure of premises at the end of 2002
14. Maintenance services	107 700					82 000	Decrease in requirements due to anticipated closure of premises
15. Utilities							
Electricity	70 000		"		31 225		Idem
Water	4 000		"		4 000		
Gas and heating fuel	6 500		"		833		Idem
Generator fuel	4 400		"				
Liaison offices	-		"			7 350	
16. Vehicles							
(a) United Nations-owned							
Civilian-pattern	1 300	1 273					Decrease reflects vehicles written off
Road maintenance	2	2					
Trailers	45	43					Two trailers transferred to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
(b) Rented	1	0					
17. Spare parts and maintenance of vehicles							
Civilian-pattern	50/150				50/150		
Trailers	40				40		
18. Petrol							
Civilian-pattern	70		"		70		Based on 3,000 km per vehicle per month at 12 km per litre at \$0.28 per litre
19. Vehicle lubricants	118 500		10% of fuel			52 143	Based on the standard rate of 10% of fuel costs
20. Vehicle insurance							
Civilian-pattern	461		461				
Engineering-pattern	60		60				
21. Helicopters							
Bell 212	1	1					
Block hours	45	40					
Extra hours	40	45					
Rental, block hours	117 000				111 400		
Rental, extra hours	21 000				27 000		Based on \$600 per hour for 45 extra hours for 4 months

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars)				Explanation
			Standard cost	Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	
Fuel	9 855				12 464		341 litres per hour for 85 hours at \$0.43 per litre
Lubricants	11 826					4 985	Based on standard at 10% of fuel cost
Insurance	6 800					12 200	Based on current contract for 4 months
Positioning/depositioning	50 000					20 000	Based on current contract for 4 months
Painting	25 000						
22. Fixed-wing aircraft							
AN-26	1	1					
Block hours	50	50					
Extra hours	15	15					
Rental, block hours	31 340				27 056		Based on a cost of \$541.13 per hour per month for the first six months
Fuel	25 084				31 723		Based on 1.135 litres per hour at \$0.43 per litre for 65 hours per month
Lubricants	30 100					25 379	Based on standard at 10% of fuel cost
Positioning/depositioning	43 000					26 000	Based on standard cost
Painting	8 000						
23. Other air operations requirements							
(a) Helicopters							
Bell 212							
Crew allowance	5 475				5 400		Based on \$45 per day for a crew of 4
Landing fee	450						
Air traffic control services	2 000						No landings outside of Sarajevo
(b) Fixed-wing							
AN-26							
Crew allowance	2 000			100	2 000		Based on \$100 per day for a crew of 5 at 4 nights per month
Landing fees	20 000				10 925		Provides for landings outside of Sarajevo
Air traffic control services	5 000				5 000		Based on mission's experience; only for 8-month period

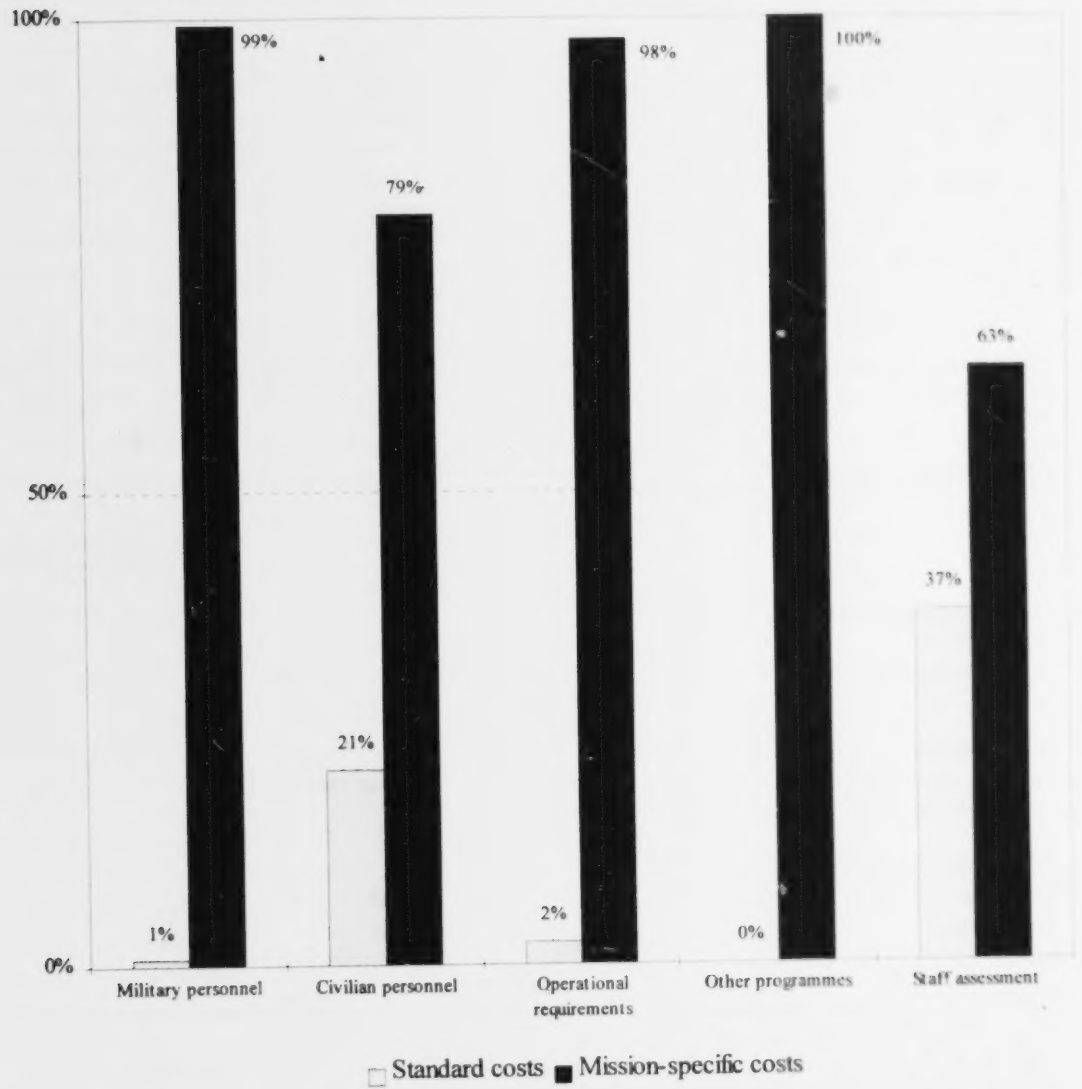
Description	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars)						Explanation
	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	
24. Communications spare parts and supplies	45 000		*		127 284		Based on 5% of the inventory
25. Commercial communications							
Transponder	164 500		*		167 334		Based on current contract
INMARSAT-C	10 000		*		7 834		Based on mission experience and the phasing out of staff
INMARSAT-M	6 000		*		567		Idem
Telephone	40 000		*		22 808		Idem
Postage and pouch	5 000		*		3 000		Idem
Mobile telephones	15 000		*		4 208		Idem
26. Other equipment spare parts, repairs and maintenance	30 000					24 000	
27. Audit services	68 500		*			50 500	Board of Auditors
28. Contractual services							
(a) Individual contracts	35 525		*		29 988		
(b) Contractors							
Cleaning	13 882		*		14 017		Commercial cleaning contracts for Banja Luka, Tuzla, the United Nations liaison offices in Zagreb and Belgrade and UNMOP
Snow removal					2 500		
Technical repair	2 000		*				
Waste disposal	11 768		*		1 667		
29. Data-processing services							
SUN system	6 150		*			10 000	
ProGen system	3 000		*			3 000	
Reality system	3 000		*			-	
Lotus Notes	219 150		*			106 500	
Newsfeed	3 000		*			3 000	
Network licences							
Desktop software — Microsoft			*			85 200	
Field mission logistics system software support			*			34 100	
Mission critical software systems			*			34 100	
Wide-area network support software for security			*			68 200	
30. Security services							
Contractors	10 286		*		10 400		Security contract for Brcko (\$31,500) for 9 months and Tuzla (\$93,300) for one year

Description	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars)						Explanation
	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	
31. Medical treatment and services	2		2		2		
32. Claims and adjustments	1		1		1		
33. Official hospitality	12 000		a			8 700	
34. Miscellaneous other services							
Bank charges	17 163		a		17 580		Bank charges and bank transfers for the first 6 months
Bank transfers	1 961		a		1 961		Idem
Insurance	0		a			15 000	Provision for cash-in-transit insurance
35. Stationery and office supplies	12		15		12		
36. Medical supplies	1		28		1		
37. Sanitation and cleaning materials	2		10		2		
38. Subscriptions	1 500		500		1 058		
39. Electrical supplies	10 000		a				No provision required
40. Uniform, flags and decals	35		35				Idem
41. Field defence stores	2 500		a				Idem
42. Operational maps	3		24				Idem
43. Quartermaster and general stores	1		17		1		
44. Public information programmes							
Materials and supplies	65 000		a			30 000	
Contractual services	140 000		a			85 000	
Public information production costs	35 500		a			-	
45. Costs for staff security							
International security staff						2 274 228	
Local security personnel						1 323 000	
Supplies and services						139 000	
Liquidation of UNMIBH for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2003^b							
1. Civilian personnel							
Civilian police		150					From 1 to 31 January 2003
International staff		144					Average monthly strength for the six-month period from 1 January to 30 June 2003
National staff		1					Idem
Local staff		263					Idem
United Nations Volunteers		5					Idem

Description	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars)						Explanation
	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	
2. Rental of premises							
Regional headquarters					34 050		
Transmission stations					400		
UNMOP headquarters					2 275		
Belgrade liaison office					970		
Zagreb liaison office					900		
Regional offices					8 500		
3. Utilities							
Electricity					20 950		
4. Spare parts and repair and maintenance of vehicles							
Refurbishment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi			30% of residual value			3 715 234	
5. Fixed-wing aircraft							
Rental, block hours					30 000		Based on \$600 per hour for 50 hours
Fuel					31 723		Based on 1.135 litres per hour at \$0.43 per litre for 65 hours per month
6. Communications spare parts and supplies							
Refurbishment at the Logistics Base			30% of residual value			1 112 200	
7. Other equipment							
Refurbishment of other equipment at the Logistics Base			30% of residual value			504 300	
8. Miscellaneous other services							
Bank charges			a		10 084		
Bank transfers			a		981		
9. Commercial freight							
Shipment to Brindisi						2 331 000	

^a No standard cost exists for this item.

^b Supplementary information in support of the liquidation period (1 January to 30 June 2003) is only provided for items for which the cost has changed from the maintenance period (1 July to 31 December 2002).

B. Distribution of resources by budgetary parameters: standard and mission-specific costs

C. Non-recurrent requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category of apportionments</i>	<i>Total cost</i>
Operational requirements	
1. Premises and accommodation	
(a) Alteration and renovation of premises ^a	
Regional headquarters	120 000
Regional offices	47 000
IPTF stations (30)	96 000
Collocation stations (210)	63 000
Special Representative of the Secretary-General's residence	3 000
Repeater sites	3 000
Post, telegraph and telecommunication compound	40 000
Subtotal	374 000
Total, line 1	374 000
2. Infrastructure repairs ^a	
(a) Upgrading of airstrips	
Repair and restoration of airstrips and helipads	20 000
Subtotal	20 000
(b) Upgrading of roads	
Repair and restoration of access roads, parking areas and walkways	20 000
Subtotal	20 000
Total, line 2	40 000
Total	414 000

^a No standard cost exists for this item.

Annex III

Support provided by the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina to United Nations and non-United Nations entities in the mission area

Tasks performed by UNMIBH

Entities receiving support^a**I. Support for United Nations entities****Finance Section**

Payment of salaries and allowances

OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, Mine Action Centre, International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, UNICEF, UNESCO, OCHA, UNMAAP

Transport Section

Provision of transportation services and supplies, including fuel, vehicle maintenance, repair and liberty mileage tracking and reporting

OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, Mine Action Centre, International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, World Bank, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNESCO, OCHA, WHO, IOM, UNDCP, UNMAAP

Engineering and Building Management Section

Provision of building management services (on a cost-share basis), including cleaning services and utilities

OHCHR, World Bank, International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, IOM, UNESCO, UNDCP

Communication and Information Technology Section

Provision of communications support, including telephone charges

OHCHR, UNOPS, International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, UNDP, UNDCP, UNMAAP

General Services Section

Provision of pouch services and miscellaneous supplies

OHCHR, International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, World Bank, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF

Tasks performed by UNMIRH

*Entities receiving support**

II. Support provided to non-United Nations entities

Provision of support in all of the above areas except transport

European Union

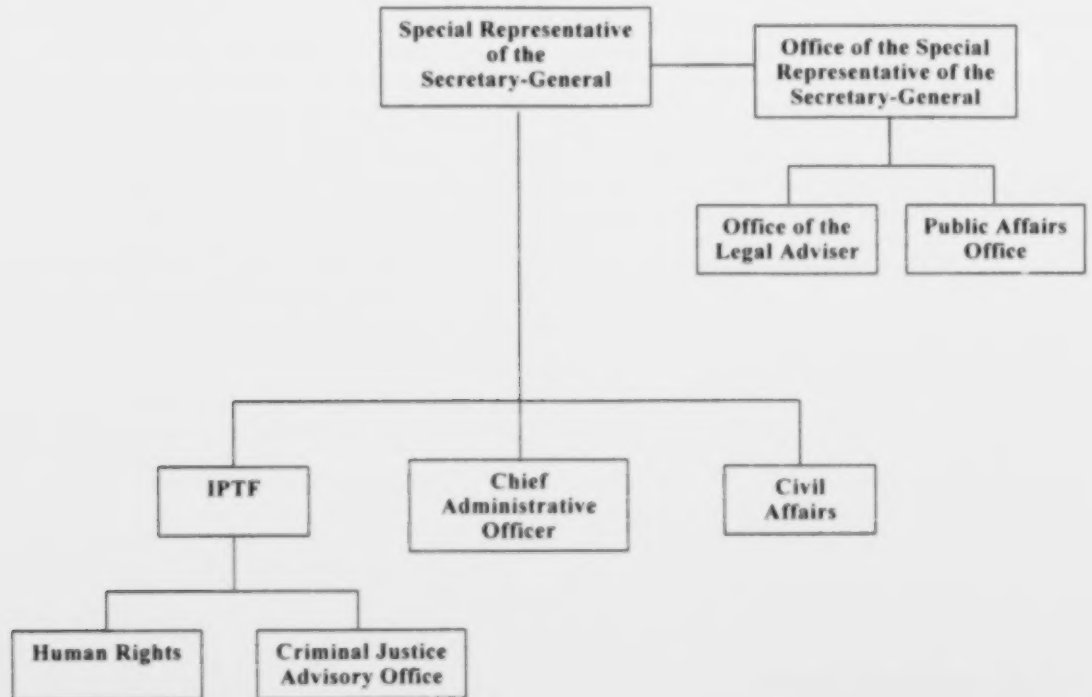
* The following abbreviations are used in the table: IOM, International Organization for Migration; OCHA, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; OHCHR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; UNDCP, United Nations International Drug Control Programme; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UNMAAP, United Nations Mine Action Awareness Programme; UNOPS, United Nations Office for Project Services; WHO, World Health Organization.

Annex IV**Implementation of previous recommendations of the
Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions**

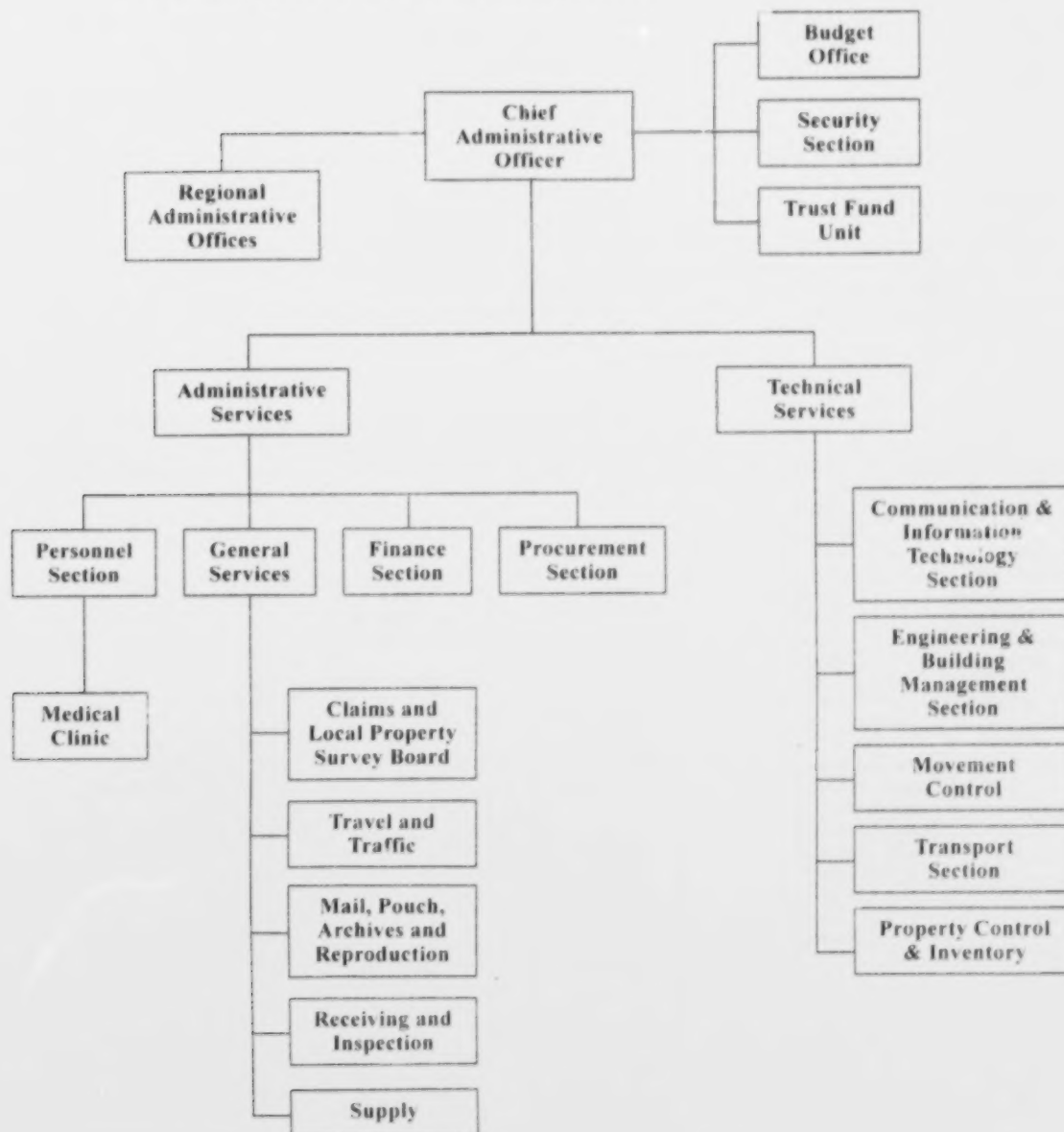
<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
The Advisory Committee recommends that upon the eventual completion of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina mandate, arrangements be made to place many of the current international staff of UNMIBH in other existing missions of the United Nations should the requirements of these missions so permit. This would enable the United Nations to continue to benefit from the considerable experience and expertise that the staff have acquired during their service with UNMIBH. Where it is not possible to immediately place such staff, their names should be placed in the personnel roster of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for future recall, should that be necessary (A/55/874/Add.5, para. 19).	The names of personnel with considerable experience and expertise will be placed on the roster for future deployments.

Annex V**Implementation of previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors**

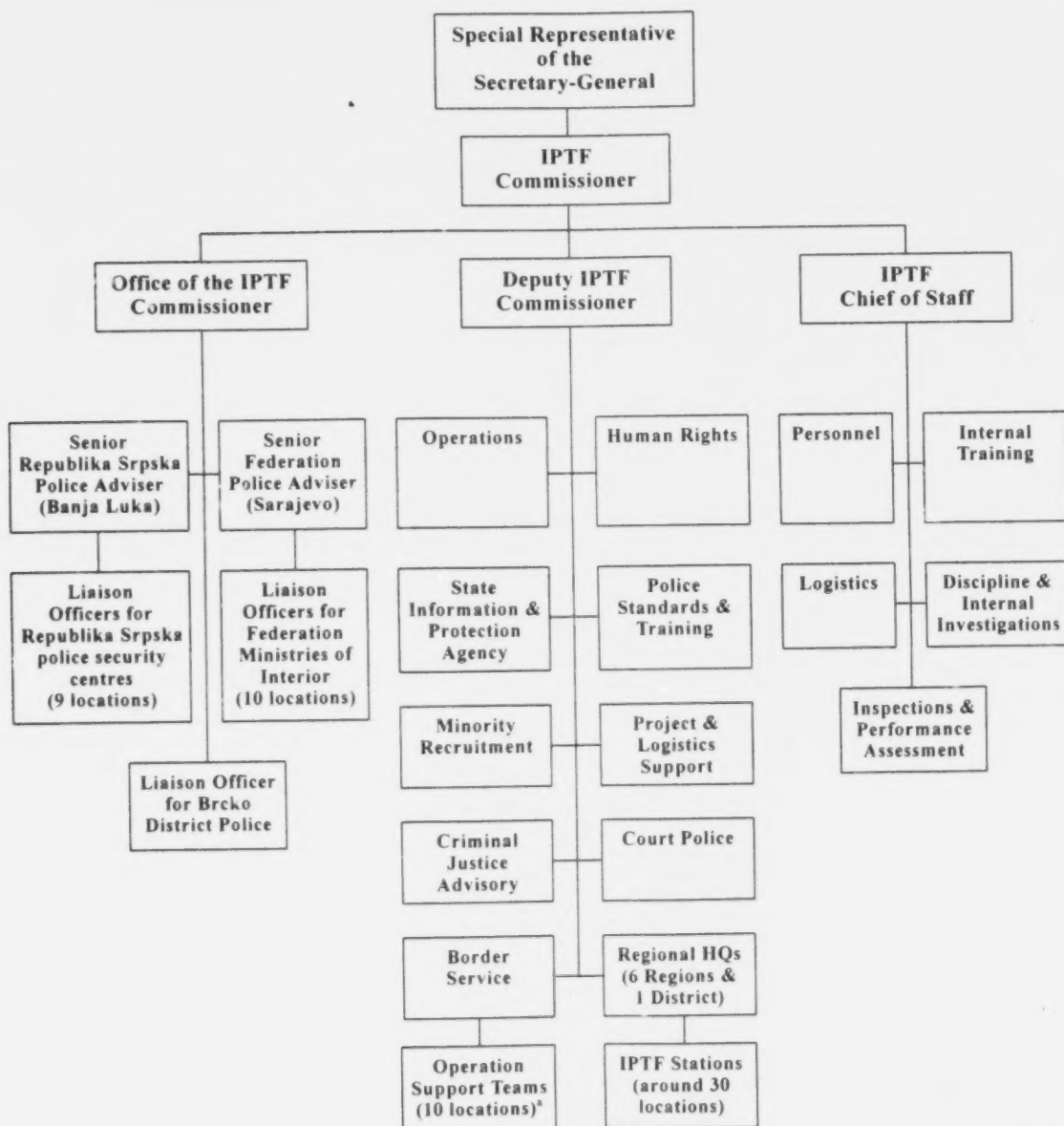
<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
At UNMIBH, the Board noted that 337 series 386 desktop computers and 103 series 486 computer notebooks, which, according to the guidance issued by the Electronics Services Section in New York, were obsolete, were still recorded in the field assets control system. The Board recommends that all equipment written off be removed from the field assets control system in a timely manner (A/55/5 (Vol. II), chap. II, paras. 74 and 80).	The recommendation has been implemented. The Mission has updated the information in the field assets control system and the obsolete information technology equipment referred to has been written off.

Annex VI**Organization charts****A. Organizational structure of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina; substantive functions**

B. Organizational structure of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina: administrative functions

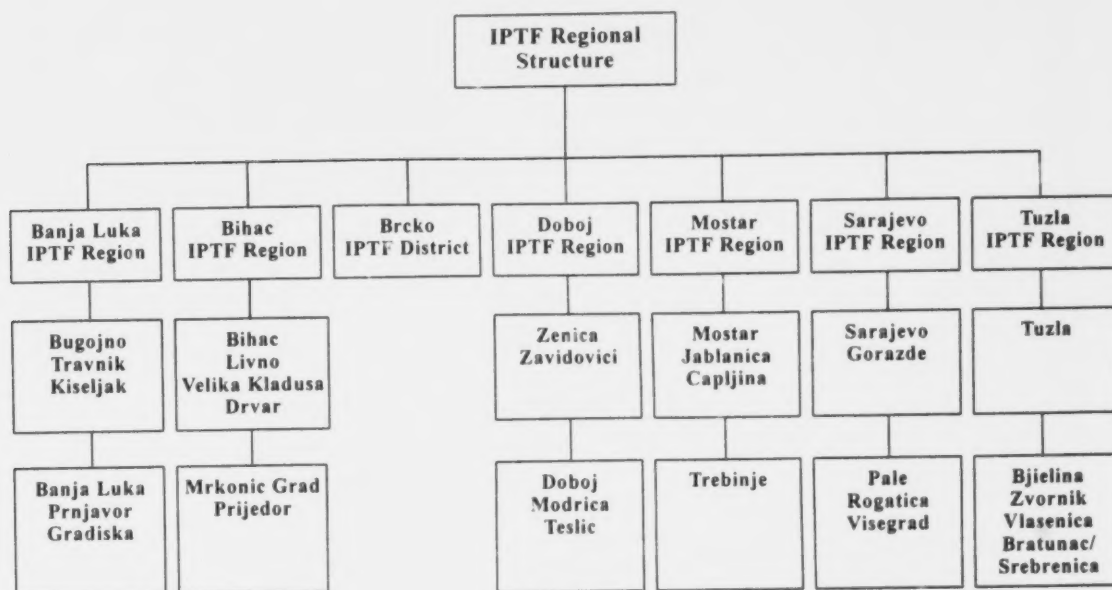


C. Organizational structure of the International Police Task Force



^a The teams will be located in Bjelina, Bosanska Gradiska, Bosansko Grahovo, Visegrad, Capljina and the airports (Sarajevo, Tuzla, Banja Luka and Mostar).

D. Location structure of the International Police Task Force^a



^a There are six IPTF regional headquarters, one IPTF district and 33 IPTF stations, for a total of 36 locations. Following the phasing-out plans there is a projection for around 30 IPTF stations after 1 July 2002. The middle row refers to IPTF stations in the Federation, and the bottom row refers to IPTF stations in the Republika Srpska.



Map No. 3546 Rev. 4 UNITED NATIONS
June 2001 (Special)

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
16 January 2002

Original: English

**General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session**

Agenda item 166

Measures to eliminate international terrorism**Security Council
Fifty-seventh year****Letter dated 16 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative
of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I wish to draw your attention to a series of Palestinian terrorist attacks that have occurred in recent days.

Yesterday afternoon, Avraham Boaz, a 71-year-old Israeli, was abducted and murdered by Palestinian terrorists after his car was stopped by Palestinian police officers at a roadblock. At the roadblock, Mr. Boaz's car was hijacked by four Palestinian terrorists. The terrorists then forced Mr. Boaz to drive through the city of Bethlehem to Beit Sahur where, on a quiet road near a soccer field, they shot him to death.

Several hours later, in a neighbourhood of northern Jerusalem, Yoela Chen, age 47, and her aunt, Rahel Heini, age 70, were on their way to a wedding when two Palestinian terrorists approached their car as they stopped at a gas station. After verifying that both women were Israeli, the terrorists opened fire, killing Chen and wounding Heini.

Both these murders come just one day after an Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded in a terrorist ambush. At about 5.30 p.m. (local time) on 14 January, Palestinian terrorists opened fire on a contingent of four Israeli soldiers, killing Sergeant Elad Abu-Gani, age 19, and wounding Second Lieutenant Yaniv Uzi-Dan.

These attacks are the latest incidents in the ongoing Palestinian campaign of terror directed against Israelis, which has been detailed in my letters dated 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858),



4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The State of Israel holds Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian Authority responsible for all these attacks in view of the fact that a group closely linked to Chairman Arafat's own Fatah faction — the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade — has claimed responsibility for all three attacks. Moreover, the armed Palestinian police force, which is under Chairman Arafat's direct authority and is charged with the maintenance of law and order, and members of which were present at the time of the abduction of Avraham Boaz, stood idly by while the abduction was occurring.

In recent months, the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade has increased the level of its cooperation with other terrorist organizations, including Hamas and Islamic Jihad. A number of bombings over the last two months were perpetrated by the Al-Aqsa Brigade, individually or in partnership with other terrorist groups, including the suicide bombing of an intercity public bus en route from Nazareth to Tel Aviv, referred to in my letter dated 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), and the shooting at the market in Afula, referred to in my letter dated 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121).

That a faction under the authority of Chairman Arafat himself has been so vigorously and intimately involved in acts of terror underscores the depth of the duplicity of the Palestinian leadership, which continues to make claims of adherence to a ceasefire while its forces abduct, murder and bomb Israeli civilians. Israel calls upon the international community, in the context of the global campaign against terrorism, to exert maximum and unrelenting pressure on the Palestinian leadership to bring its actions into accord with its rhetoric and fulfil its obligations to fight terrorism, and to ensure Palestinian compliance with international norms. It is only in this way that the parties can resume a genuine political process that can provide lasting peace and security in the region.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative



General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 January 2002

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Fifty-sixth session

Agenda item 37

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

**Letter dated 10 January 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 55/56 of 1 December 2000, the progress report on the Kimberley Process for your consideration. I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annexes as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 37.

(Signed) Graham Maitland
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annexes to the letter dated 10 January 2002 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

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* For the text, see A/56/502, annex, appendices A-D.

** For the text, see A/56/675, annexes VI and VII.

Annex I

Report on the Kimberley Process submitted to the General Assembly pursuant to Assembly resolution 55/56 of 1 December 2000

Introduction

Operative paragraph 6 of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 55/56, adopted on 1 December 2000 requests the countries participating in the Kimberley Process to present to the UNGA, no later than its 56th Session, a report on progress made with regard to developing detailed proposals for a simple and workable international certification scheme for rough diamonds. Resolution 55/56 also records the decision by the General Assembly to include in the provisional agenda of its 56th session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

Objectives of the Kimberley Process

The Kimberley Process was established through initiatives by Southern African diamond producing countries in order to:

- (a) Stem the flow of rough diamonds used by rebels to finance armed conflict aimed at overthrowing legitimate governments, thereby making a substantial contribution to international peace and security;
- (b) Protect the legitimate diamond industry, upon which many countries are dependent for their economic and social development;
- (c) Achieve the above through the creation and implementation of an international certification scheme for rough diamonds, based primarily on national certification schemes and on internationally agreed minimum standards.

Participation in the Kimberley Process

Participation included the European Community and States involved in the production, exporting and importing of rough diamonds, the number of which grew considerably following the adoption of UNGA Resolution 55/56. Furthermore, all member states of the United Nations were notified of meetings to be held and invited to indicate their interest in attending.

Representatives from the diamond industry, notably the World Diamond Council, and civil society are also active participants in the Kimberley Process.

Representatives from United Nations Sanctions Committees for Angola, Sierra Leone and Liberia, the Monitoring Mechanism on the situation in Angola as well as the Expert Panel on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and other forms of Wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, also attended the meetings.

Meetings held

The Kimberley Process, chaired by South Africa, held the following meetings since the adoption of Resolution 55/56, with the view to developing detailed proposals for an international certifications scheme for rough diamonds:

Windhoek, Namibia, 13 to 16 February 2001;

Brussels, Belgium, 25 to 27 April 2001;

Moscow, Russian Federation, 3 to 5 July 2001;

Twickenham, United Kingdom, 11 to 13 September 2001;

Luanda, Angola, 30 October to 1 November 2001;

Gaborone, Botswana, 26 to 29 November 2001.

These meetings summarised their proceedings in communiqués.*

Progress achieved

At the above-mentioned meetings, detailed proposals for an international certification scheme for rough diamonds were developed, as set out in the Kimberley Process Working Document 9/2001 entitled "Essential Elements of an International Scheme of Certification for Rough Diamonds with a view, to breaking the link between armed conflict and the trade in rough diamonds". The document is attached as Annex VII. At the meeting in Gaborone, Ministers and the representatives of the world's leading rough diamond producing, exporting, and importing states, the European Community, the Southern Africa Development Community, and other states concerned by the devastating effects of trade in conflict diamonds declared that:

1. The detailed proposals for an international certification scheme for rough diamonds developed by the participants in the Kimberley Process and presented in the form of Kimberley Process Working Document 9/2001 "Essential Elements of an International Scheme of Certification for Rough Diamonds, with a view to breaking the link between armed conflict and the trade in rough diamonds", dated 28 November 2001, provide a good basis for the envisaged certification scheme;
2. The certification scheme should be established through an international understanding as soon as possible, recognising the urgency of the situation from a humanitarian and security standpoint. Those in a position to issue the Kimberley Process Certificate should do so immediately. All others are encouraged to do so by 1 June 2002. It is the intention of participants to start the full implementation simultaneously by the end of 2002.

* See A/56/502, annex, appendices A-D and A/56/675, annexes VI and VII.

3. The mandate for the Kimberley Process should be extended until the beginning of the simultaneous implementation, in order to undertake the finalisation of the international understanding;
4. The widest possible participation in the certification scheme is essential and should be encouraged and facilitated.

The Ministers also recognised the need to ensure that the measures taken to implement the international certification scheme for rough diamonds must be consistent with international law governing international trade.

Conclusion

The Ministers recommended that the United Nations take action to support the implementation of the international certification scheme for rough diamonds as an instrument that would help to promote legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds, that are contributing to the promotion of international peace and security, and the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions as referred to in the scheme.

Annex VIII

**Kimberley Process working document nr 9/2001 (as amended),
dated 29 November 2001**

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SCHEME OF
CERTIFICATION FOR ROUGH DIAMONDS, WITH A VIEW TO BREAKING
THE LINK BETWEEN ARMED CONFLICT AND THE TRADE IN ROUGH
DIAMONDS**

PREAMBLE

PARTICIPANTS,

RECOGNISING that the trade in conflict diamonds is a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate governments, and the illicit traffic in, and proliferation of, armaments, especially small arms and light weapons;

FURTHER RECOGNISING the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts;

NOTING the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon states by the United Nations Charter regarding the maintenance of international peace and security;

BEARING IN MIND that urgent international action is imperative to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of many of the producing, processing, exporting and importing states, especially developing states;

RECALLING all of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, including the relevant provisions of Resolutions 1173 (1998), 1295 (2000), 1306 (2000), and 1343 (2001), and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in these resolutions;

HIGHLIGHTING the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/56 (2000) on the role of the trade in conflict diamonds in fuelling armed conflict, which called on the international community to give urgent and careful consideration to devising effective and pragmatic measures to address this problem;

FURTHER HIGHLIGHTING the recommendation in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/56 that the international community develop detailed proposals for a simple and workable international certification scheme for rough diamonds based primarily on national certification schemes and on internationally agreed minimum standards;

RECALLING that the Kimberley Process, which was established to find a solution to the international problem of conflict diamonds, was inclusive of concerned stake holders, namely producing, exporting and importing states, the diamond industry and civil society;

CONVINCED that the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict can be seriously reduced by introducing a certification scheme for rough diamonds designed to exclude conflict diamonds from the legitimate trade;

RECALLING that the Kimberley Process considered that an international certification scheme for rough diamonds, based on national laws and practices and meeting internationally agreed minimum standards, will be the most effective system by which the problem of conflict diamonds could be addressed;

ACKNOWLEDGING the important initiatives already taken to address this problem, in particular by the governments of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea and Sierra Leone and by other key producing, exporting and importing countries, as well as by the diamond industry, in particular by the World Diamond Council, and by civil society;

WELCOMING voluntary self-regulation initiatives announced by the diamond industry and recognising that a system of such voluntary self-regulation contributes to ensuring an effective internal control system of rough diamonds based upon the international certification scheme for rough diamonds;

RECOGNISING that an international certification scheme for rough diamonds will only be credible if all Participants have established internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices as well as differences in institutional controls thereof may require different approaches to meet minimum standards;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that the international certification scheme for rough diamonds must be consistent with international law governing international trade;

ACKNOWLEDGING that state sovereignty should be fully respected and the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to;

RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:

SECTION I

Definitions

For the purposes of the international certification scheme for rough diamonds (hereinafter referred to as "the certification scheme"), the following definitions apply:

CONFLICT DIAMONDS means rough diamonds used by rebel movements or their allies to finance conflict aimed at undermining legitimate governments, as described in relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions insofar as they remain in effect, or in other similar UNSC resolutions which may be adopted in the future, and as understood and recognised in United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 55/56, or in other similar UNGA resolutions which may be adopted in future;

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN means the country where a shipment of rough diamonds has been mined or extracted;

COUNTRY OF PROVENANCE means the last Participant from where a shipment of rough diamonds was exported, as recorded on import documentation;

DIAMOND means a natural mineral consisting essentially of pure crystallised carbon in the isometric system, with a hardness on the Mohs (scratch) scale of 10, a specific gravity of approximately 3.52 and a refractive index of 2.42;

EXPORT means the physical leaving/taking out of any part of the geographical territory of a Participant;

EXPORTING AUTHORITY means the authority(ies) or body(ies) designated by a Participant from whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is leaving, and which are authorised to validate the Kimberley Process Certificate;

FREE TRADE ZONE means a part of the territory of a Participant where any goods introduced are generally regarded, insofar as import duties and taxes are concerned, as being outside the customs territory;

IMPORT means the physical entering/bringing into any part of the geographical territory of a Participant;

IMPORTING AUTHORITY means the authority(ies) or body(ies) designated by a Participant into whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is imported to conduct all import formalities and particularly the verification of accompanying Certificates;

KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATE means a forgery resistant document with a particular format which identifies a shipment of rough diamonds as being in compliance with the requirements of the certification scheme;

OBSERVER means a representative of civil society, the diamond industry, international organisations and non-participating governments invited to take part in Plenary meetings; (** Further consultations to be undertaken by the Chair.*)

PARCEL means one or more diamonds that are packed together and that are not individualised;

PARCEL OF MIXED ORIGIN means a parcel that contains rough diamonds from two or more countries of origin, mixed together;

PARTICIPANT means a state or a regional economic integration organisation for whom the certification scheme is effective; (** Further consultations to be undertaken by the Chair.*)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION ORGANISATION means an organisation comprised of sovereign states that have transferred competence to that organisation in respect of matters governed by the certification scheme;

ROUGH DIAMONDS means diamonds which are unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted and fall under the Relevant Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System 7102.10, 7102.21 and 7102.31;

SHIPMENT means one or more parcels that are physically imported or exported;

TRANSIT means the physical passage across the territory of a Participant or a non-Participant, with or without transshipment, warehousing or change in mode of transport, when such passage is only a portion of a complete journey beginning and terminating beyond the frontier of the Participant or non-Participant across whose territory a shipment passes;

** Kimberley Process to report on the progress made at the 57th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.*

SECTION II

The Kimberley Process Certificate

Each Participant should ensure that:

- (a) a Kimberley Process Certificate (hereafter referred to as the Certificate) accompanies each shipment of rough diamonds on export;
- (b) its processes for issuing Certificates meet the minimum standards of the Kimberley Process as set out in Section IV;
- (c) Certificates meet the minimum requirements set out in appendix I. As long as these requirements are met, Participants may at their discretion establish additional characteristics for their own Certificates, for example their form, additional data or security elements;
- (d) it notifies all other Participants through the Chair of the features of its Certificate as specified in Annex I, for purposes of validation.

SECTION III

Undertakings in respect of the international trade in rough diamonds

Each Participant should:

(a) with regard to shipments of rough diamonds exported to a Participant, require that each such shipment is accompanied by a duly validated Certificate;

(b) with regard to shipments of rough diamonds imported from a Participant:

- require a duly validated Certificate;
- ensure that confirmation of receipt is sent expeditiously to the relevant Exporting Authority. The confirmation should as a minimum refer to the Certificate number, the number of parcels, the carat weight and the details of the importer and exporter;
- require that the original of the Certificate be readily accessible for a period of no less than three years;

(c) ensure that no shipment of rough diamonds is imported from or exported to a non-Participant;

(d) recognise that Participants through whose territory shipments transit are not required to meet the requirement of paragraphs (a) and (b) above, and of Section II (a) provided that the designated authorities of the Participant through whose territory a shipment passes, ensure that the shipment leaves its territory in an identical state as it entered its territory (i.e. unopened and not tampered with).

SECTION IV

Internal Controls

Undertakings by Participants

Each Participant should:

- (a) establish a system of internal controls designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds from shipments of rough diamonds imported into and exported from its territory;
- (b) designate an Importing and an Exporting Authority(ies);
- (c) ensure that rough diamonds are imported and exported in tamper resistant containers;
- (d) as required, amend or enact appropriate laws or regulations to implement and enforce the Certification Scheme and to maintain dissuasive and proportional penalties for transgressions;
- (e) collect and maintain relevant official production, import and export data, and collate and exchange such data in accordance with the provisions of Section V;
- (f) when establishing a system of internal controls, take into account, where appropriate, the further options and recommendations for internal controls as elaborated in appendix II.

Principles of Industry Self-Regulation

Participants understand that a voluntary system of industry self-regulation, as referred to in the Preamble of this Document, will provide for a system of warranties underpinned through verification by independent auditors of individual companies and supported by internal penalties set by industry, which will help to facilitate the full traceability of rough diamond transactions by government authorities.

Section V

Co-operation and Transparency

Participants should:

- (a) provide to each other through the Chair information identifying their designated authorities or bodies responsible for implementing the provisions of this Certification Scheme. Each Participant should provide to other Participants through the Chair information, preferably in electronic format, on its relevant laws, regulations, rules, procedures and practices, and update that information as required. This should include a synopsis in English of the essential content of this information;
- (b) compile and make available to all other Participants through the Chair statistical data in line with the principles set out in appendix III;
- (c) exchange on a regular basis experiences and other relevant information, including on self-assessment, in order to arrive at the best practice in given circumstances;
- (d) consider favourably requests from other Participants for assistance to improve the functioning of the certification scheme within their territories;
- (e) inform another Participant through the Chair if it considers that the laws, regulations, rules, procedures or practices of that other Participant do not ensure the absence of conflict diamonds in the exports of that other Participant;
- (f) cooperate with other Participants to attempt to resolve problems which may arise from unintentional circumstances and which could lead to non-fulfilment of the minimum requirements for the issuance or acceptance of the Certificates, and inform all other Participants of the essence of the problems encountered and of solutions found;
- (g) encourage, through their relevant authorities, closer co-operation between law enforcement agencies and between customs agencies of Participants.

Section VI

Administrative Matters

MEETINGS

1. Participants and Observers are to meet in Plenary annually, and on other occasions as Participants may deem necessary, in order to discuss the effectiveness of the certification scheme.
2. Participants should adopt Rules of Procedure for such meetings at the first Plenary meeting.
3. Meetings are to be held in the country where the Chair is located, unless a Participant or an international organisation offers to host a meeting and this offer has been accepted. The host country should facilitate entry formalities for those attending such meetings.
4. At the end of each Plenary meeting, a Chair would be elected to preside over all Plenary meetings, and any *ad hoc* working groups which might be formed, until the conclusion of the next annual Plenary meeting.
5. Participants are to reach decisions by consensus. In the event that consensus proves to be impossible, the Chair is to conduct consultations.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

6. For the effective administration of the certification scheme, administrative support will be necessary. The modalities and functions of that support should be discussed at the first Plenary meeting, following endorsement by the UN General Assembly.
7. Administrative support could include the following functions:
 - (a) to serve as a channel of communication, information sharing and consultation between the Participants with regard to matters provided for in this Document;
 - (b) to maintain and make available for the use of all Participants a collection of those laws, regulations, rules, procedures, practices and statistics notified pursuant to Section V;
 - (c) to prepare documents and provide administrative support for Plenary and working group meetings;
 - (d) to undertake such additional responsibilities as the Plenary meetings, or any working group delegated by Plenary meetings, may instruct.

PARTICIPATION

8. Participation in the certification scheme is open on a global, non-discriminatory basis to all Applicants willing and able to fulfill the requirements of that scheme.
9. Applicants wanting to participate in the certification scheme should signify this interest by notifying the Chair through diplomatic channels. This notification should include the information set forth in Section V, paragraph (a) and be circulated to all Participants within one month.
10. Participants intend to invite representatives of civil society, the diamond industry, non-participating governments and international organizations to participate in Plenary meetings as Observers.

PARTICIPANT MEASURES

11. Participants are to prepare, and make available to other Participants, in advance of annual Plenary meetings of the Kimberley Process, information as stipulated in paragraph (a) of Section V outlining how the requirements of the international certification scheme are being implemented within their respective jurisdictions.
12. The agenda of annual Plenary meetings is to include an item where information as stipulated in paragraph (a) of Section V is reviewed and Participants can provide further details of their respective systems at the request of the Plenary.
13. Where further clarification is required, Participants at Plenary meetings, upon recommendation by the Chair, can identify and decide on additional verification measures to be undertaken. Such measures are to be implemented in accordance with international law. These could include, but need not be limited to measures such as:
 - a. requesting additional information and clarification from Participants;
 - b. review missions by other Participants or their representatives.

(Reservations by NGOs noted.)

14. Review missions are to be conducted with the consent of the Participant concerned and include no more than three representatives of other Participants.

(Reservation by NGOs noted.)

15. Membership and terms of reference of the above mentioned review missions are to be decided by the Participants.
16. A report on the results of compliance verification measures is to be forwarded to the Chair and to the Participant concerned within three weeks of completion of the mission. Any comments from that Participant as well as the report, are to be posted on the restricted access section of an official certification scheme website

no later than three weeks after the submission of the report to the Participant concerned. Participants and Observers should make every effort to observe strict confidentiality regarding the issue and the discussions relating to any compliance matter.

COMPLIANCE AND DISPUTE PREVENTION

17. In the event that an issue regarding compliance by a Participant or any other issue regarding the implementation of the certification scheme arises, any concerned Participant may so inform the Chair, who is to inform all Participants without delay about the said concern and enter into dialogue on how to address it. Participants and Observers should make every effort to observe strict confidentiality regarding the issue and the discussions relating to any compliance matter.

MODIFICATIONS

18. This document may be modified by consensus of the Participants.
19. Modifications may be proposed by any Participant. Such proposals should be sent in writing to the Chair, at least ninety days before the next Plenary meeting, unless otherwise agreed.
20. The Chair is to circulate any proposed modification expeditiously to all Participants and Observers and place it on the agenda of the next annual Plenary meeting.

REVIEW MECHANISM

21. Participants intend that the international certification scheme should be subject to periodic review, to allow Participants to conduct a thorough analysis of all elements contained in the scheme. The review should also include consideration of the continuing requirement for such a scheme, in view of the perception of the Participants, and of international organisations, in particular the United Nations, of the continued threat posed at that time by conflict diamonds. The first such review should take place no later than three years after the effective starting date of the certification scheme. The review meeting should normally coincide with the annual Plenary meeting, unless otherwise agreed.

THE START OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME

22. The certification scheme should be established through an international understanding as soon as possible, recognizing the urgency of the situation from a humanitarian and security standpoint. Those in a position to issue the Kimberly process Certificates should do so immediately. All others are encouraged to do so by 1 June 2002. It is the intention of Participants to start the full implementation simultaneously by the end of 2002. For Applicants that decide to join the scheme after this date, it becomes effective upon notification to the Chair pursuant to the provision in Section VI, Paragraph 9.

Appendix I

Certificates

A. Minimum requirements for Certificates

A Certificate is to meet the following minimum requirements:

- Each Certificate should bear the title "Kimberley Process Certificate", the Kimberley Process logo and the following statement: "The rough diamonds in this shipment have been handled in accordance with the provisions of the Kimberley Process international certification scheme for rough diamonds"
- Country of origin for shipment of parcels of unmixed (i.e. from the same) origin
- Certificates may be issued in any language, provided that an English translation is incorporated
- Unique numbering with the Alpha 2 country code, according to ISO 3166-1
- Tamper and forgery resistant
- Date of issuance
- Date of expiry
- Issuing authority
- Identification of exporter and importer
- Carat weight/mass
- Value in US\$
- Number of parcels in shipment
- Relevant Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System
- Validation of Certificate by the Exporting Authority

B. Optional Certificate Elements

A Certificate may include the following optional features:

- Characteristics of a Certificate (for example as to form, additional data or security elements)
- Quality characteristics of the rough diamonds in the shipment
- A recommended import confirmation part should have the following elements:

Country of destination
Identification of importer
Carat/weight and value in US\$
Relevant Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System
Date of receipt by Importing Authority
Authentication by Importing Authority

C. Optional Procedures

Rough diamonds may be shipped in transparent security bags.
The unique Certificate number may be replicated on the container.

Appendix II

Recommendations as provided for in Section IV, paragraph (f)

General Recommendations

1. Participants may appoint an official coordinator(s) to deal with the implementation of the certification scheme.
2. Participants are encouraged to maintain the information and data required by Section V on a computerised database.
3. Participants are encouraged to transmit and receive electronic messages in order to support the certification scheme.
4. Participants that produce diamonds and that have rebel groups suspected of mining diamonds within their territories are encouraged to identify the areas of rebel diamond mining activity and provide this information to all other Participants. This information should be updated on a regular basis.
5. Participants are encouraged to make known the names of individuals or companies convicted of activities relevant to the purposes of the certification scheme to all other Participants through the Chair.
6. Participants are encouraged to ensure that all cash purchases of rough diamonds are routed through official banking channels, supported by verifiable documentation.
7. Participants that produce diamonds should analyse their diamond production under the following headings:
 - Characteristics of diamonds produced
 - Actual production

Recommendations for Control over Diamond Mines

8. Participants are encouraged to ensure that all diamond mines are licensed and to allow only those mines so licensed to mine diamonds.
9. Participants are encouraged to ensure that prospecting and mining companies maintain effective security standards to ensure that conflict diamonds do not contaminate legitimate production.

Recommendations for Participants with Small-scale Diamond Mining

10. All artisanal and informal diamond miners should be licensed and only those persons so licensed should be allowed to mine diamonds.

11. Licensing records should contain the following minimum information: name, address, nationality and/or residence status and the area of authorised diamond mining activity.

Recommendations for Rough Diamond Buyers, Sellers and Exporters

12. All diamond buyers, sellers, exporters, agents and courier companies involved in carrying rough diamonds should be registered and licensed by each Participant's relevant authorities.
13. Licensing records should contain the following minimum information: name, address and nationality and/or residence status.
14. All rough diamond buyers, sellers and exporters should be required by law to keep for a period of five years daily buying, selling or exporting records listing the names of buying or selling clients, their license number and the amount and value of diamonds sold, exported or purchased.
15. The information in paragraph 14 above should be entered into a computerised database, to facilitate the presentation of detailed information relating to the activities of individual rough diamond buyers and sellers.

Recommendations for Export Processes

16. A exporter should submit a rough diamond shipment to the relevant Exporting Authority.
17. The Exporting Authority is encouraged, prior to validating a Certificate, to require an exporter to provide a declaration that the rough diamonds being exported are not conflict diamonds.
18. Rough diamonds should be sealed in a tamper proof container together with the Certificate or a duly authenticated copy. The Exporting Authority should then transmit a detailed e-mail message to the relevant Importing Authority containing information on the carat weight, value, country of origin or provenance, importer and the serial number of the Certificate.
19. The Exporting Authority should record all details of rough diamond shipments on a computerised database.

Recommendations for Import Processes

20. The Importing Authority should receive an e-mail message either before or upon arrival of a rough diamond shipment. The message should contain details such as the carat weight, value, country of origin or provenance, exporter and the serial number of the Certificate.

21. The Importing Authority should inspect the shipment of rough diamonds to verify that the seals and the container have not been tampered with and that the export was performed in accordance with the certification scheme.
22. The Importing Authority should open and inspect the contents of the shipment to verify the details declared on the Certificate.
23. Where applicable and when requested, the Importing Authority should send the return slip or import confirmation coupon to the relevant Exporting Authority.
24. The Importing Authority should record all details of rough diamond shipments on a computerised database.

Recommendations on Shipments to and from Free Trade Zones

25. Shipments of rough diamonds to and from free trade zones should be processed by the designated authorities.

Appendix III

Statistics

Recognising that reliable and comparable data on the production and the international trade in rough diamonds are an essential tool for the effective implementation of the certification scheme, and particularly for identifying any irregularities or anomalies which could indicate that conflict diamonds are entering the legitimate trade, Participants strongly support the following principles:

- (a) to keep and publish promptly on a regular basis statistics on rough diamond production, exports and imports in a standardised format;
 - (b) to keep and publish statistics by origin and/or provenance;
 - (c) the recognition of the need for the collation and dissemination of the statistical data, which should be contained in the text of the UN General Assembly resolution following the report on progress made by the Kimberley Process on the proposed certification scheme;
 - (d) the content, frequency, timing, format and methods of handling and exchanging statistical data is to be developed by an ad hoc working group created for that purpose, and adopted at a Plenary meeting in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the UN General Assembly, without prejudice to the current level of statistical data gathering.
-



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session**

Agenda items 20 (f), 43 and 166

**Security Council
Fifty-seventh year**

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 15 January 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Foreign Ministers of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, namely, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, met in Beijing on 7 January 2002 and issued a joint declaration (see annex).

On behalf of the Permanent Missions of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, I have the honour to transmit herewith the attached joint declaration signed by the Ministers. I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 20 (f), 43 and 166, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Shen Guofang**
Ambassador

Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission
of China to the United Nations



**Annex to the letter dated 15 January 2002 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Chinese and Russian]

**Joint declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States
members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization**

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) held, on 7 January 2002 in Beijing, an extraordinary meeting, during which the Ministers, having discussed current pressing problems relating to regional security and cooperation and prospects for developing the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, achieved broad mutual understanding and adopted the following joint declaration:

I

1. The unfolding of recent events in Afghanistan convincingly demonstrates the correctness and farsightedness of the policy selected by SCO for organizing on a priority basis cooperation between its States members in the area of maintaining regional security and stability and combating three threats — terrorism, separatism and extremism.

After the events of 11 September 2001, the heads of Government of the SCO States members quickly issued a special declaration, sharply condemning that terrorist act. SCO was one of the first international organizations that reacted to the events of 11 September.

2. As close neighbours of Afghanistan, we have been directly subjected, for a long period of time, to terrorist and drug-trafficking threats originating in its territory long before the events of 11 September and have repeatedly warned the international community about the danger of these threats. Precisely for this reason, the SCO States members actively participated in the anti-terrorist coalition and undertook measures to further intensify the work of SCO in the anti-terrorism field.

3. The SCO States members fully support the measures provided for under United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1377 (2001), 1383 (2001) and 1386 (2001) and are cooperating to the full extent with the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee established under resolution 1373 (2001).

II

1. The States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization welcome the deliverance of the Afghan people from the Taliban regime, which was closely linked to international terrorism, and support the efforts of Afghanistan, the States of the region and the entire international community to provide reliable guarantees ensuring that Afghanistan will never again be a centre for spreading terrorism, separatism, extremism and narcotic drugs.

2. We want Afghanistan to become a peaceful and neutral State which respects and observes human rights and fundamental freedoms, supports friendly relations with all neighbouring countries and carries out its international obligations.

3. The SCO States members support the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2001 and the efforts of the Afghan people to establish a broadly representative government with the participation of the various ethnic groups. We shall provide active support to the interim administration of Afghanistan.

At the same time, we consider that merely the first step has been taken on the difficult path of the post-crisis construction of Afghanistan. We call on the international community to cooperate within the framework of the United Nations in order to prevent a further destabilization of the situation in Afghanistan, which might jeopardize the process of achieving a political settlement. We call upon all Afghans participating in this process to act on the basis of cooperation, and not confrontation.

4. Determining Afghanistan's future political system and the choice of the structure and nature of the government bodies are the inalienable right of the Afghan people themselves. All members of the international community must respect Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity and State unity and prevent interference in its internal affairs, thereby creating favourable external conditions for the normal development of Afghan society. Any attempts to impose on Afghanistan one or another form of government or drawing that country into the sphere of anyone's influence may lead to a new crisis in and around Afghanistan.

5. We stress the need for close cooperation by the International Security Assistance Force with Afghanistan's interim administration. The activities of the International Security Assistance Force should be conducted in accordance with the United Nations Security Council mandate and with the consent of Afghanistan's legitimate authorities.

6. The SCO States members support the provision of broad international humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people and intend to make their contribution to these efforts through their own deliveries of aid and by providing transport corridors for shipments by other countries and international organizations.

7. The SCO States members advocate the continuation of the broad international efforts under the auspices of the United Nations aimed at Afghanistan's economic recovery. We also agree that the SCO States members will, both independently and acting within the framework of the United Nations, participate in projects for the economic reconstruction of Afghanistan.

III

1. The downfall of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan does not signify the automatic elimination of international terrorist units and groups. We condemn and are resolutely combating terrorism in all its manifestations and oppose the use of terrorist methods to achieve political objectives. We are fully determined to continue efforts in order to neutralize to the greatest extent the existing terrorist threat, including in the territories of our countries, and we call upon the international community to provide us with the appropriate support.

2. The SCO States members firmly advocate the view that counteracting terrorism, which has no specific national or regional affiliation, should not be identified as a struggle against any religion or freedom of religious belief, or individual countries or nationalities. The threat of terrorism must be effectively combated at all levels — the global, regional, and national levels. This struggle must be devoid of bias and “double standards”. All the SCO States members are equally concerned about the terrorist threat, understand the actions taken by States members to combat that threat and consider them an important integral part of the international struggle against terrorism.

3. The SCO States members unanimously agree that the leading role in the international struggle against terrorism must be played by the United Nations and its Security Council. All anti-terrorist operations must be in keeping with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other generally recognized norms of international law; the framework for such operations cannot be expanded arbitrarily, and they must not be accompanied by interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States. They must as a whole correspond to the long-term interests of maintaining peace in the region and throughout the world.

4. We believe that, in view of the current development of the situation, there is an urgent need for the international community to speedily draw up a comprehensive convention on combating international terrorism and a convention on combating acts of nuclear terrorism that will be acceptable for all sides.

5. The SCO States members consider that a worldwide system for counteracting terrorism must be based on regional, subregional and national structures and they resolutely intend to complete in the near future the establishment of a SCO anti-terrorist structure in Bishkek. They express the hope that similar structures will also be established within the framework of other regional and subregional associations, which will promote the international struggle against terrorism.

6. We call on the international community to devise a new concept of security based on principles of mutual trust, mutual advantage, equality and cooperation that promotes the settlement of questions of development and the problems of regional conflict, the radical reduction of factors that undermine security, and the eradication of the sources of terrorism.

7. The SCO States members express serious concern at the increased tension between India and Pakistan. We hope that the two countries will demonstrate restraint, prevent a further aggravation of the situation, renew political dialogue in order to bring about a suitable settlement of the problem, and join their efforts in the struggle against the worldwide terrorist threat.

IV

1. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is an open structure. We are prepared to engage in close cooperation with neighbouring States as well as States and associations outside the region in the task of ensuring security and stability in our region. SCO is prepared for constructive dialogue and cooperation with Afghanistan's interim administration and the future Afghan government structures and calls upon the legitimate Afghan leaders to cooperate closely with the organization.

2. The Afghan settlement process provides a unique historic chance to achieve long-term peace and stability in the region. SCO is firmly resolved to make a vital contribution to achieving this noble objective.

3. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the SCO States members discussed in detail the prospects for developing the organization's activities in all areas of priority.

We consider that expanding confidence-building measures, political cooperation, trade, economic and investment cooperation and cultural and humanitarian ties within the SCO framework is one of the most important prerequisites for strengthening regional security and stability.

4. On this basis, we shall make practical efforts to solve the problems of regional security and development and, at the same time, speed up the organizational formation of SCO and its structures for the organization's next summit in St. Petersburg in June 2002 in accordance with instructions from the heads of State and Government. We are confident that this will promote efforts to make SCO an important factor for supporting regional security and development.

(Signed)

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

(Signed)

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

(Signed)

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

(Signed)

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

(Signed)

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

(Signed)

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Beijing, 7 January 2002



General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session

Agenda item 45

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

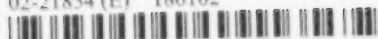
Letter dated 17 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I wish to refer to the letter dated 29 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, which was circulated as General Assembly document A/56/515, in which the Government of the Argentine Republic announced its rejection of the "White Paper on Partnership for Peace and Prosperity: Britain and the Overseas Territories".

The Government of the United Kingdom rejects the above-mentioned letter. The United Kingdom has no doubt about its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas. The White Paper does not alter the status of those territories.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note to be circulated as a General Assembly document under agenda item 45.

(Signed) Jeremy Greenstock



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**General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism****Security Council
Fifty-seventh year****Letter dated 17 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative
of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I wish to draw your attention to the latest attack perpetrated by the terrorist organization Hizbullah.

On the afternoon of 15 January, Hizbullah terrorists fired anti-aircraft shells at Israeli aircraft that were flying in Israeli airspace. Though the shells missed their intended targets in the sky, pieces of shrapnel fell on the northern Israeli city of Kiryat Shmona, forcing residents to flee underground into bomb shelters.

This is not the first time that Hizbullah has launched cross-border assaults into Israel. Residents of Kiryat Shmona and other northern communities have suffered for years from indiscriminate attacks by Hizbullah, particularly the firing of Katyusha rockets at population centres. This tactic has claimed the lives of many Israeli civilians and wounded scores of others over the years, while terrorizing communities in the area by forcing residents to spend lengthy periods of time in bomb shelters.

I have detailed a number of other major Hizbullah attacks in my letters dated 6 July 2001 (A/56/161-S/2001/673), 16 April 2001 (S/2001/367), 16 February 2001 (A/55/792-S/2001/142), 6 February 2001 (A/55/767-S/2001/111), 26 November 2000 (S/2000/1121), 23 October 2000 (S/2000/1011), 19 October 2000 (S/2000/1002) and 7 October 2000 (S/2000/969). Among these are the abduction and murder of three Israeli soldiers on 7 October 2000 and the abduction of an Israeli civilian, Elhanan Tenenboim, several days later.

Hizbullah's terrorist operations against Israel, and the failure of the Government of Lebanon to prevent Hizbullah from launching attacks against Israel from its territory, constitute a flagrant disregard for the Blue Line as determined by the United Nations and violate fundamental norms of international law, most recently reaffirmed by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which obligates all States to prevent their territory from serving as a base for terrorist operations. These attacks further violate the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001) and 1365 (2001), which call for the restoration of international peace and security, the return of the effective authority



and presence of the Government of Lebanon in the south and respect for the integrity of the Blue Line as determined by the Secretary-General and endorsed by the Security Council. The Secretary-General has noted, in his report of 22 January 2001 (S/2001/66), that Hizbullah's attacks in the Shab'a farms area were "deliberate acts in breach of the decisions of the Security Council".

The resolutions of the Security Council and established principles of international law clearly refute any contention that the use of armed force against Israel across the Blue Line is a legitimate act that can serve as a substitute for the duty, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, to resolve disputes by peaceful means. Indeed, the repeated claims of legitimacy put forward by Hizbullah and its supporters for acts of terror flout the will of the international community, which is uniting to fight terrorism wherever it may breed.

As is well known, Hizbullah is based in southern Lebanon, but it maintains cells and a logistical and financial support network with a presence on several continents. It has the backing of several Governments renowned for their support of terrorism, most notably the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic, and receives funds from clandestine institutions in various parts of the globe. In the nearly two decades since its founding, the organization has been responsible for numerous high-profile acts of terrorism, both in the Middle East and beyond, including the bombing of the Multinational Force headquarters in Beirut in 1983 that claimed the lives of 240 U.S. Marines and 58 French soldiers and the hijacking of a TWA jetliner in June 1985. Hizbullah is also responsible for two attacks in Buenos Aires — the bombings of the Embassy of Israel (1992) and the AMIA Jewish Community Centre in Buenos Aires (1994) — which killed a total of 114 civilians and injured hundreds more.

Hizbullah is also actively involved in Palestinian terrorism, providing training, financial support and other assistance to Palestinian terrorist groups operating against Israeli civilians, most notably Hamas and Islamic Jihad. Terrorists from these groups routinely receive training at Hizbullah's bases in Lebanon, as well as logistical and financial assistance. Most recently, Hizbullah was shown to be involved in the attempt to smuggle sophisticated weaponry to the Palestinian Authority aboard the *Karine A*, an incident that I referred to in my letter dated 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25). The 50 tons of weapons and ammunition aboard the *Karine A*, which were intercepted by Israeli forces before they could reach their destination, would have substantially upgraded the capability of Palestinian terrorists to threaten civilian lives.

Like the Palestinian terrorist groups that it supports, as well as those countries that lend it political and financial support, Hizbullah is committed to the destruction of the State of Israel. Statements by Hizbullah's leaders calling for the destruction of Israel belie any claims that Hizbullah's activities are aimed solely at driving Israel from the Shab'a farms region, acts which themselves have been declared illegitimate by the Secretary-General. In a speech delivered in Tehran on 24 April 2001, Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah, Hizbullah's Secretary-General, said the following:

"We are living in a very sensitive and crucial period, which demands the need to adopt the choice of resistance. From the historic victory in Lebanon to the failure of the negotiations and the emergence of the intifada, our nation has now a historic opportunity to wipe out the cancerous Israeli project which has been threatening our region for 50 years ... The fully armed Zionist military

should await surprise attacks from Palestinians. I say to the Zionists -- and I mean it -- wait for us, we will come to you from everywhere."

On 14 December 2001, Nasrallah made an even more explicit threat against Israeli civilians:

"On this final Friday of the month of Ramadan I say to you: Don't listen to those who tell you it is forbidden to carry out suicide attacks. Don't listen to those who talk about 'civilians and soldiers' in Israel ... I am saying to you with all the legitimate responsibility, the moral and 'Jihad-like', that there are no civilians [in it]. They are all occupiers, all of them are stealers of land, all of them are partners in the crime and in the massacre. Therefore we must continue in this way without any doubt or illusion."

For nearly two decades, Hizbullah has adopted the language and the tactics of a terrorist organization, deliberately targeting innocent civilians to further its goals.

Hizbullah's lengthy and detailed record of bombings, murders, abductions and other terrorist acts against civilians, and the repeated declarations of its leaders and terrorist masterminds that its acts of terrorism will continue, palpably demonstrates that Hizbullah is a terrorist group that poses a grave threat to innocent civilians and whose terrorist infrastructure must be dismantled in the context of the international community's campaign against terrorism. In this respect, we are encouraged that Imad Mughniyeh, a senior Hizbullah officer responsible for scores of attacks, hijackings and bombings over the years, has been listed as one of the world's most wanted terrorists, and that groups to which Hizbullah has provided support and assistance have been designated as terrorist organizations.

It is critical that the international community conduct its campaign against terrorism in a consistent, fearless and unwavering manner. It makes little sense to brand an organization's leaders as terrorists and designate other groups that the organization trains as terrorists while failing to apply that same designation to the organization itself. Such a failure would legitimize the continuation of operations by Hizbullah and solidify the refusal of its supporting Governments to comply with the anti-terror resolutions of the Security Council, thereby severely undermining international efforts against terrorism. The success of our efforts to rid the world of the scourge of terrorism requires that standards be applied uniformly such that every potential terrorist understands that the international community will not tolerate any act of terrorism, regardless of cause or grievance.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Lanery
Permanent Representative



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session**

Agenda items 10, 20, 21 (d), 25, 41, 42, 43, 48,
49, 52, 55, 58, 62, 71, 77, 87, 88, 101, 118 and 166

**Security Council
Fifty-seventh year**

**Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the
Organization**

**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and
disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including
special economic assistance**

**Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and
other organizations: cooperation between the United
Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference**

United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations

Question of Palestine

The situation in the Middle East

**The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for
international peace and security**

**Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and
sustainable development in Africa**

**Question of equitable representation on and increase in
the membership of the Security Council and related
matters**

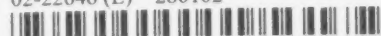
**Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and
Government of the Organization of African Unity on the
aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist
People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United
States Administration in April 1986**

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Question of Cyprus

**Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region
of the Middle East**



The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

**United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
Refugees in the Near East**

**Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli
Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian
People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories**

**Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the
Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and
of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over
their natural resources**

Right of peoples to self-determination

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

**Letter dated 17 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative
of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, to transmit herewith the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at the United Nations Headquarters on 15 November 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty sixth session of the General Assembly under agenda items 10, 20, 21 (d), 25, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 52, 55, 58, 62, 71, 77, 87, 88, 101, 118 and 166, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Moctar **Ouane**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Mali to
the United Nations

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Annex to the letter dated 17 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Final communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

**United Nations -New York
30 Shaa'ban 1422H
15 November 2001**

1. The Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States, was convened on 30 Shaa'ban 1422H (15 November 2001) at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Modibo Sidibe, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Mali, Chairman of the 28th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
2. The Meeting was addressed by His Excellency Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi, United Nations Secretary -General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The issue of international terrorism:

3. The Meeting reiterated the commitment of all Member States to the Final Communiqué issued by the Ninth Extraordinary Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Doha, State of Qatar, on 10 October 2001, on the issue of international terrorism, and strongly condemned the terrorist acts in New York and Washington. It reaffirmed that these acts ran counter to the teachings of all divine religions, including Islam, as well as the commonly held ethical and human values. It further reaffirmed the necessity of tracking down the perpetrators of these acts on the basis of reliable investigations, and of bringing them to justice. This would be consistent with the principles of Islam which spurns aggression, calls for peace, coexistence, tolerance and respect among peoples, upholds the dignity of human life, and prohibits killing of the innocent.
4. The Meeting, on the basis of the relevant provisions of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, reaffirmed the willingness of its Member States to: effectively contribute to an international collective effort under the auspices of the United Nations; define terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, without the exercise of selectivity or double standards; and address its causes, eradicate its roots and achieve international security and stability, distinguishing clearly between terrorism and legitimate struggle against foreign occupation.

5. The Meeting noted with appreciation the determined efforts of the Government of the United States, and of some other countries towards safeguarding the interests of all persons of Islamic descent, and protecting them from all forms of xenophobia and stereotyping, and called upon States and the international community to undertake similar measures to protect innocent persons from any harm resulting from preventive measures in the fight against terrorism.
6. The Meeting reaffirmed the need to convene an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to reflect the rejection, by the international community, of the use of terrorism in international relations; to agree on its definition; and to draw up an international plan to fight terrorism in accordance with international law, and with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States. The meeting rejected the targeting of any OIC Member State under the pretext of fighting against terrorism.
7. The Meeting stressed that peoples' struggle, including armed struggle against foreign occupation, aggression, colonialism, and hegemony, aimed at liberation and self-determination, in accordance with the principles of international law, shall not be considered a terrorist crime.

The question of Palestine , Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict

8. The Meeting reiterated its unwavering support for the Palestinian people and the realization of their inalienable rights, including the establishment of their own independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. The Meeting reaffirmed the centrality of the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the entire Islamic Ummah, and stressed the absolute necessity for regaining Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Haram Al-Sharif and other Islamic and Christian sites of the city.
9. The Meeting expressed grave concern at the continuation of the Israeli bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people, which began on 28 September 2000. The Meeting condemned the excessive use of force by Israel, the occupying Power, resulting in extensive loss of Palestinian life, injuries, and widespread destruction of Palestinian homes and property. The Meeting also condemned other Israeli measures and practices, such as the imposition of closures, extra-judicial killings, the reoccupation of areas under full Palestinian control, and the continuation of colonial activities in the form of building and expanding illegal settlements in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

10. The Meeting reaffirmed its support for a peaceful solution of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the establishment of a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Meeting stressed the need for fresh and qualitative efforts to bring the Middle East peace process back to life and to take it to its successful conclusion on its agreed basis- Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338 (1973) and the principle of land for peace. The Meeting, in this regard, reaffirmed the absolute necessity for ending the Israeli occupation of all Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
11. The Meeting stressed the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine, and in this regard, stressed also the responsibility of the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Meeting reiterated its support for resolutions and initiatives related to the question of Palestine at the United Nations. The Meeting expressed appreciation for the efforts of the OIC Committee on Palestine at the United Nations, and the Al-Quds Committee, for its valuable work on this central issue.
12. The Meeting condemned Israel's policy of refusal to comply with Security Council resolution no.497 of 1981, the imposition of its laws, jurisdiction and administration over the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as its policy of annexation, establishment of colonial settlements, land confiscation, diverting water resources and imposing Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens of the occupied Golan. The Meeting also underlined that all such measures are null and void and constitute a blatant violation of the principles of international law, and in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; and demanded that Israel withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of June 4, 1967. The Meeting reiterated its support for the Middle East peace process according to the Madrid terms of reference, based on the United Nations Security Council resolutions 242(1967), 338(1973), and land for peace principle.
13. The Meeting called for an end to the continuing Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity, and reaffirmed the absolute necessity for the immediate Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Lebanese Shab'a farmlands. Furthermore, the Meeting demanded that Israel release the Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails, and expressed support for maintaining the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and for providing assistance in the demining activities in South Lebanon.

14. The Meeting urged the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to abide by United Nations resolutions, specially Security Council resolution no. 487 of 1981; insist that it joins the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and implements the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), according to which all Israeli nuclear installations must be subjected to the Agency's system of comprehensive guarantees; and request that Israel publicly renounce nuclear armaments, and submits a complete statement on its capabilities and reserves in terms of nuclear arms and substances to both the Security Council and the IAEA, as a pre-requisite to the creation of an area free of weapons of mass destruction, foremost among which are the nuclear ones, in the Middle East and the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

The situation in Afghanistan

15. The Meeting reviewed the current situation in Afghanistan and urged the need for an early end to the conflict. In this regard, the Meeting expressed its grave concern over the recent deaths of innocent civilians in Afghanistan. The Meeting supported the establishment of a broad based, multi-ethnic government in Afghanistan, representative of the wishes of Afghan people, which should abide by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The Meeting also reiterated the need for ensuring the unity, territorial integrity and Islamic identity of Afghanistan.
16. The Meeting expressed its deep concern over the worsening humanitarian situation in Afghanistan and urged the international community to respond urgently and generously to the repeated calls for assistance for alleviating the plight of the Afghan people, both inside Afghanistan and in other countries, in particular the neighboring countries. In this regard it recognized and appreciated the role of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran in providing shelter to millions of Afghan refugees and stressed that specific assistance to these countries was needed.
17. The Meeting welcomed the resolution adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Doha, on 10 of October 2001, related to the establishment of an OIC fund for the provision of humanitarian assistance for the Afghan people, and urged the need for evolving a comprehensive post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction plan for Afghanistan.

18. The Meeting welcomed the appointment of Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi as the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, and resolved to extend full support and cooperation of the Member States and of the OIC General Secretariat to Ambassador Brahimi in the fulfillment of his mission.

Jammu and Kashmir dispute

19. On the question of Jammu and Kashmir, the Meeting reiterated the position adopted at the Twenty-eighth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 25 to 27 June 2001, reaffirming its support for the right of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to self determination, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. The Meeting also appreciated the initiative taken by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for a serious and result-oriented dialogue with India with a view to resolving all outstanding disputes, in particular the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir. In this regard, while welcoming the summit level talks between Pakistan and India at Agra in July 2001, the Meeting expressed the hope that the talks will be resumed soon for a just and equitable solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with Security Council resolutions.
20. The Meeting was addressed by the True Representatives of Jammu and Kashmir. It took note of the memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of the People of Jammu and Kashmir.

The aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan

21. The Meeting reiterated its condemnation of the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, which constitutes a blatant violation of the United Nations Charter and international law ensuring the Republic of Azerbaijan's rights to national sovereignty and territorial integrity. It called for total withdrawal of the occupation forces of the Republic of Armenia from all the occupied Azerbaijani territories in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 of 1993. It also invited the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to implement its own decisions as adopted at the Budapest and Lisbon Summits (1994 and 1996, respectively) in accordance with the principles enshrined therein, aimed at peaceful resolution of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

The situation in Sierra Leone

22. The Meeting reiterated its support to the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to reestablish its authority over all its territories. It welcomed the first visit of the OIC Contact Group on Sierra Leone to Freetown, from 22 to 24 August 2001, to assess the situation in the country, and to determine the contribution from the OIC, in pursuant of OIC resolution no. 51/27-P. In this regard, the Meeting agreed to the need to support the implementation of the Lomé Agreement by providing assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone in order to conduct the democratic elections scheduled in 2001; the provision of necessary assistance to neighboring countries faced with the influx of refugees; promoting investment by both the public and private sectors of Member States so as to take advantage of the potentials that exist in Sierra Leone, and requested the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to consider financing and undertaking a feasibility study on macroeconomic planning in Sierra Leone. The Meeting also agreed to the establishment of a trust fund to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country. It expressed its appreciation to the members of the OIC Contact Group on Sierra Leone on the work conducted thus far.

The situation in Cyprus

23. The Meeting expressed its firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, and reaffirmed its resolutions and declarations on Cyprus. It called for a just and negotiated settlement that would respect their legitimate aspirations. It emphasized the key importance of respect of the principle of equal political status in promoting a negotiated settlement acceptable to both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides, and to this effect it called on the two sides to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status in order to pave the way for a lasting solution. In this respect it welcomed the statement made by the United Nations Secretary-General on 12 September 2000 (SG/SM/7546) at the outset of the fourth round of proximity talks.

24. The Meeting was addressed by the Representative of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

The situation in Somalia

25. The Meeting reaffirmed its respect for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia. It also reiterated its support for the Arta Process as the only viable option towards peace and national reconciliation in Somalia. In this regard, the Meeting stated its continued support for the Transitional National Government of Somalia. It reaffirmed its condemnation of the warlords who continue to be an obstacle to peace and national reconciliation in Somalia. The Meeting commended the efforts exerted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the League of Arab States, as well as friendly States to resolve the Somali issue, and urged the countries of the Sub-region to play a constructive role and refrain from interference in the internal affairs of Somalia. It also urged the OIC Contact Group on Somalia to continue to raise urgently the financial resources needed for peace, reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia.

The United States armed aggression on Al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum

26. The Meeting expressed its full support for the Republic of the Sudan to set up an international committee of inquiry under the auspices of the Security Council to investigate United States allegations concerning the production by the Al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant of toxic chemical gases. It called again on the Government of the United States of America to respond positively to the Sudan's request. It asserted its solidarity with the Sudan in confronting hostile designs led by the United States against its security and national unity.

United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

27. The Meeting reaffirmed its solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its support for its right to claim compensation for damages sustained as a result of the United States aggression of 1986 in accordance with resolution 41/38 of 20 November 1986 of the United Nations General Assembly. It renewed its call on the United States to abide by this resolution and resort to peaceful means in order to settle its differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Final lifting of sanctions on Libya

28. The Meeting called on the United Nations Security Council to immediately and definitely lift sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya now that it has complied with the requirements stipulated in the Security Council resolutions in this respect. It regretted the condemnation of one of the two Libyan citizens, and called on international public opinion to denounce the political motives that led to imposing, on the Libyan citizen Abdulbaset Al-Mugrahi, a verdict which legal experts have criticized for several legal flaws, and called for his release. It reaffirmed the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's right to compensation for the damage it has suffered as a result of the sanctions imposed on it.

Solidarity with Iran and Libya against D'Amato Amendment

29. The Meeting reaffirmed its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in their stand against the so-called D'Amato Amendment. It reiterated its rejection of all arbitrary or unilateral measures of political or legal character undertaken by any State, and called upon all countries to consider this law contrary to the norms of international law and consequently null and void.

Unilateral economic sanctions

30. The Meeting called on all the States that impose unilateral sanctions on OIC Member States to desist from such practices in view of their contradiction with the principles of international law and the United Nations Charter. It expressed solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of the Sudan, and other States suffering under unilateral economic sanctions.

The Situation in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros

31. The Meeting affirmed its support to the efforts of the Government of Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros aimed at achieving national reconciliation. It welcomed the positive development in the situation in the Republic of the Comoros, and expressed its satisfaction to the project of the constitution aimed at establishing a new entity in the Comoros which guarantees the unity of the country, its territorial integrity and offers a large self-autonomy to the different Islands.

United Nations reform and expansion of the Security Council

32. The Meeting reiterated the Islamic Group's stance in support of the principle of the United Nations reform, including the expansion of the Security Council's membership, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolutions, and taking into consideration the equitable geographic distribution and the States' equal right to sovereignty. It also called for a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects so as to make it more democratic, representative, transparent and accountable.
33. The Meeting welcomed the initiative of the Republic of Turkey to convene in Istanbul next year, a joint forum of Foreign Ministers of OIC members and observers and European Union members and candidate countries for accession, to contribute to a better understanding and harmony at the universal level. It called upon the Member States to participate in the Istanbul forum and requested the General Secretariat of the OIC to contribute to the said forum.
34. The Meeting welcomed the generous offer of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan to host the 29th session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in a date to be determined in coordination with the OIC General Secretariat.
35. The Meeting expressed its deep appreciation to the valuable efforts exerted by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, and Chairman of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit, in supporting the common Islamic action and to defend the interests of the Islamic Ummah, as well as hosting many extraordinary Islamic conferences in Doha, and for his support to all the efforts aimed at helping the Afghan people in their current plight, and supporting the Palestinian people in face of the ferocious campaign and state terrorism practiced by Israel.
36. The Meeting expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the OIC for the reforms of the Organization in accordance with the relevant Islamic Summit and ICFM resolutions.
37. The Meeting expressed appreciation and satisfaction for the excellent performance of the Permanent Observer Mission of the OIC to the United Nations in New York in discharging its duties in conformity with the resolutions of the OIC Summit and Ministerial Conferences.

New York, 30 Shaa'ban 1422H,
15 November 2001